NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, OVER THE MASS. SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY .- PRICE \$2,50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

NO. 52 .-- VOL. XXVI.

RELIGIOUS.

JEWS IN SMYRNA. Ms. WILLIS. Dear Sir,-By the disaster which hefel the brig Banian, and which occasioned her detention, the enclosed letter to me, as one of the Pastors of this city, did not arrive until very recently. Still, I think it my duty to make it public, and shall be gratified if you will insert it in your

The proposition is one that highly becomes our beloved Missionaries, and will be duly appreciated, I have no doubt, by a benevolent commu

Should any "stewards of the Divine bounty among us wish to contribute to the relief of the Jews in Smyrna, who have suffered so greatly by the calamity here described, I will receive their benefactions with great pleasure, and transmit them, as early and safely as practicable, to the Rev. Mr. TEMPLE. Yours respectfully,

No. 1 Crescent Place, Dec. 14, 1841. SNYRNA, Aug. 3, 1841. THE REV. WM. JENKS, D. D., BOSTON.

Rev. W. JENNS, D. D., Boston.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—If I need any apology for the present letter, I feel assured of finding it in the kindness of your feelings, for I am persunded that your heart's desire and prayer to God for Israel is, that they may be saved. It is in helalf of the children of Abraham, scattered and geeled, meted out and broken down, hated and broken do men, and pursued and overtaker. seled, meted out and broken down, makes seled, meted out and broken down, makes seled, meted out and pursued and overtakers of almost destroyed by the curse of a righteous fold that I now write you. The Lord has recently attered his awful voice, and lifted up his jud and smitten this city. It is worthy of remark, that when indignation and wrath tribulation and anguish descend on the people of the contries, whether by earthquake, plique, or fire, they are almost sure to fall on the Jew first. It was so in the late awful visitation by fire. On Wednesday last, the 28th ult., about midnight, after many days of excessive heat, a fire broke out in this city, not far from the Jewish quarter. At the moment, scarcely a breath of air stirred, at the moment, scarcely a breath of air stirred, at the moment, scarcely a breath of air stirred, of our Saviour in the dreary wilderness before the of our Saviour in the dreary wilderness before the

innumerable company of angels, to the general innumerable to ascertain the exact number of houses, shops and magazines that have been consumed, but it is believed confidently that they amount to more than 10,000. More than half the entire population of the Jews is now without a house, having been driven suddenly and with dismay from their burning dwellings, saving almost none of their most necessary articles. The calamity fell upon them so suddenly as to leave them almost powerless. They knew not what to do. Mothers fled with their little ones, despairing and distracted, to the top of the neighboring hill, and to the sepulchres of their forefathers on its sides, and there sat down in a burning sunto witness the progress of the devouring element, as it reduced their houses one after another, in rapid succession, to cinders and ashes. The distress among the poor people is greater than language can easily paint. I am happy to say however, that before the ravages of the fire had cassed, which continued more than 18 hours, the besidentheaps of the distribution of the separation of the general induced of all, to Jesus the mediator of the new dozenating and to the blood of sprinkling that speaks better things than that of Abel. This, alas, is true of only here and there one, unless I am greatly mistaken. Most ministers, I fear, die having led their flock only a very little way, if at light of this day, and there are died their flock only a very little way, if at light of the blood of sprinkling that speaks better things than that of Abel. This, alas, is true of only here and there one, unless I am greatly mistaken. Most ministers, I fear, die having led their flock only a very little way, if at light of the blood of sprinkling that speaks better things than that of Abel. This, alas, true of only here and there one, unless I am greatly mistaken. Most ministers, I fear, die having led their flock only a very little way, if at light of the blood of sprinkling in the speaks better things than that of the blood of sprinkli

the loss, but it is certain that this city cannot Valle the weather continues warm, the pressure f suffering will not be felt by the afflicted Isra-lites, as it must be when the rains and chills and

we been constrained, in these countries espely, to look upon almost every professor of istinnity as their enemy. They have looked the right hand, but there was no man that ald know them; refuge has failed them, and man has cared for their souls. It is beginning, ust, to be otherwise now, though they are subject to innumerable vexations

inal Christians. Does not the providence of now appeal loudly to Christians in their be-? In ordinary circumstances the expediency nding to them much pecuniary aid is ques-e; but if it be withheld in this overwhelmcalamity, I fear we shall see some of them at very distant period naked, and starving, and ing at our doors. We all feel constrained to them to the extent of our means, but what is title we can do among so many? May to be that through our aid extended to in such a day as this, their hearts may be ed, the prejudices of ages may melt away, be obtained to their bosoms, and the way epared for their return to the Lord their semer and Righteousness, and thus through nercy they may obtain the forgiving mercy of? You will naturally ask to whom can any raised for their relief be safely confided? can we assure ourselves that they will be fully and wisely distributed? To this I relief to the relief be safely confident with the safely confidence of the safely confidence brethren associated with me in this well as myself, feel that we are debtors he Jews as well as to the Greeks, and are ing to assume the responsibility of doing best we can in this matter, though we cannot resee that this will occasion us not a little and expense of time. It will not be very

ferers, and have consequently the first claims to charity. We are already acquainted with some of the most respectable among the Jews, and with other persons who know them well. If our Lord Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world, wept over Jerusalem, at the foresight of the calamities that were then coming upon its inhabitants, can we imbibe his spirit and not weep with these sons and daughters of Abraham, whose miseries have and daughters of Abraham, whose miseries have actually come upon them like an overwhelming tide before our eyes? Confiding in your wisdom as to the best method

of procuring aid in the present case,
I remain, Rev. and dear Sir, most truly yours,

I remain, Rev. and dear Sir, most truly yours, D. Temple.

P. S.—A poor Hebrew was selling fruit in our streets, three weeks ago, when he was assailed by some Maltese, who hurled a large stone against him with such violence as to break his right leg. This poor man has a large family of children, without any resources. The villains escaped with impunity. Insult offered to the Hebrews in our streets is a daily occurrence. According to the best information I can obtain, the number of houses, great and small, in the Jewish community previous to the fire, was about 2000; the number that has survived this calamily is, as they assure me, less than 200. The Jewish population was estimated at about 10,000 souls; in general poor, but industrious, obtaining their livelihood us shopkeepers, artizans, or by hawking fruits, vegetables and other articles through the streets. Never before, I presume, did this community make such an appeal to the hearts of their fellow citizens, and never before was so much sympathy awakened towards them.

D. T. D. TEMPLE.

at within an hour, and before effectual aid arriv-it, a strong wind arose and drove on the flames thirresistible fury, till they had laid more than are fourths of the dwellings of the Hebrews ruins and ashes, together with one fourth, that as, of the Turkish houses. It is not possi-te to ascertain the exact number of houses, shops and margines that have been consumed, but it indees of all to Jesus the mediator of the new

men do not put new wine into old bottles, for ceased, which continued more than 18 hours, the philanthropic Franks, whose quarter was preserved from the conflagration, had opened a subscription for the immediate relief of the sufferers, and had raised about 50,000 piastres. This the Dispensation of the Spirit? Whom did our the Dispensation of the Spirit? Whom did our men do not put new wine into old bottles, for men do not put new w truth finely illustrated in the new Dispensation, the same are truth finely illustrated in the new Dispensation, the property of the dispensation of the Spirit? Whorn did our Lord choose as his aposties, the heraids of his gospel? Not one of the priests or ecclesiastics of the old Dispensation, which was ready to vanish away. He prepared new bottles for the new wine, for the old ones could not hold it. The mockupied; others are received into the hospitals, ritimished with a temporary covering of canwass. several thousands are actually dependent on the ads of charity for the means of subsistence from one day to another. This calamity is felt the more on account of the present depressed state of commercial affairs. The fire has actually consumed a large amount of merchandize in the shops and magazines, which were situated in its range. It is not possible to ascertain the extent of the loss, but it is certain that this city cannot appear to be a second of the loss of the loss of the old ones must be laid aside, and new ones provided. Is it not remarkable that in those memorable and glorious revivals which have distinguished and biessed the new world, our own e. It is not possible to ascertain the extent recover from the shock which it has felt. The electrons and memorials for aid have already as sent to England and in other directions, let the weather continues warm, the pressure offering will not be felt by the afflicted Israin our Lord's figure, put the new wine into new bottles. The world, our own native land, our blessed Lord employed not the vessels and organs of an old ecclesiastical Establishment, but raised up new instruments, or to new bottles. The world, our own native land, our blessed Lord employed not the vessels and organs of an old ecclesiastical Establishment, but raised up new instruments, or to new world, our own native land, our blessed Lord employed not the vessels and organs of an old ecclesiastical Establishment, but raised up new instruments, or to new world, our own native land, our blessed Lord employed not the vessels and organs of an old ecclesiastical Establishment, but raised up new instruments, or to new world, our own native land, our blessed Lord employed not the vessels and organs of an old ecclesiastical Establishment, but raised up new instruments, or to new bottles. The world, or own native land, our blessed Lord employed not the vessels and organs of an old ecclesiastical Establishment, but raised up new instruments, or to new bottles. The world, I confidently believe, has seen nothing like the revivals in our country. This should not be our boast, for then it would be not never the control of the c tries of winter shall have come, without a shelter and without any suitable clothing or food. This calamity will not vanish like a cloud of a summer's day. It will be felt, and that too most

"I had written thus far when a letter from our distinction, to cause them to be pitted their enemies, to rouse to tender compassions his disciples towards them who are still bedforming us that our beloved Br. Hebard arrived there on the 25th ult, on his way to England, ill there on the 25th ult, on his way to England, ill there on the 25th ult, on his way to England, ill the country to the other. Travel of the fathers' sakes? Christian sympatory, and died in the Lazaretto on the slavery are specially mentioned, by which might be said to Rev. M. Schlienz, this, can hardly full to be felt and undergother than the said to Rev. M. Schlienz, the said to Rev. M. Schlienz, the country to the other. The Saviour is precious to me; and though it creeps out, that these superabundantly zero the total special are given by any passen, if the crew; and, for himself, the captain is the crew; and, for himself, the c of dysentery, and died in the Lazaretto on the morning of the 30th. He said to Rev. M. Schlienz, "The Saviour is precious to me; and though I steam boat agents design to defend America from have friends and relatives as dear as the apple of measure from their minds impression which ages and ages of releutless will." This, my dear brother, is a heavy stroke been constrained, in these countries espe-This excellent blocks as a first of the state of the stat alive again, and will live forever. This is our joy. Our brother is only fallen asleep, and the Lord will come and wake him out of sleep at the last great day. May we so live that we may have boldness at the day of judgment, and not be ashamed before our Lord at his coming! "Remember us. You know how to sympa-

thize with those who are separated from their rethren, and dwelling where Satan's synagogu is. Remember us as few, feeble and taint, but still pursuing, looking unto Jesus, and rejoicing in Him as all our salvation. Pray for us; and oh teach our beloved brethren of the household of faith, by your own example, to pray for for us. Paul begged his brethren to pray for all saints. They need to be prayed for. Think of the example of our Lord, [John xxii. 9]. "They are in the world!" Oh! what a world it is! Our our Lord, [John xvii. 9.] "They
Oh! what a world it is! Our Lord knew it, and still knows it. It is often my consolation to know that He remembers where his people dwell. Dear brother, let us strive to be holy. Study to show thyself approved unto God. be holy. Study to show thyself approved unto God. How weighty this exhortation! The approbation of man is often a coin not current in the world to which we are going. It may serve us here, but will be worthless there. Our encouragement in all these countries is daily increase At Constantinople, Broosa and in Syria, the pect of things is very cheering. Is not the night far spent, and the day at hand? We have cast out all our anchors of hope, and are wishing and waiting for the day Very truly yours, N. Y. Obs.]

D. Temple. cult, however, we think, to ascertain to a con-trable extent who have been the greatest suf-

LETTER OF REV. GEORGE SCOTT.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1841.

Singular Rules for religious service on board the Cunard Steamers-prohibition of all but clergy-men of the Establishment-prohibition of social worship-consequent resignation of Capt. Mc-

The London (Wesleyan) Watchman contains letter relating to the regulations of religious vorship on the Cunard Steamers, from the pen of the Rev. Geo. Scott, which will astonish the religious community of this country. It explains, also, the absence of Capt. McKellar from the Caledonia, at her last arrival. Capt. McKellar is a Wesleyan; his attention to the religious condition of his seamen, not less than his superior ability as a navigator, has commanded the admiration of our citizens, and his resignation would excite general regret were it not for its imperious necessity. The following is the letter :-

Instructions have been drawn up by the agents of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steamers, of a nature too singular to permit any one acquainted with them to keep their contents secret, nor can any breach of confidence be charged man use for man breach of confidence be charged upon me for ma-king them known, inasmuch as a copy is placed (or about to be placed) on board of each of the our Cunard steamers; and it must be the desire of the agents, that intending passengers may not take their places expecting a degree of liberty which will not be allowed to them. In referring to the bull from this Liverpool Vatican, I must cite from memory, and cannot, therefore, give the exact wording of the astounding document; but I affix my name to this, as a guaranty that I am substantially correct, and if be the agents whilehow. stantially correct, and if, by the agents publishing the original instructions unaltered, I am found in any serious misunderstanding, I shall be the first to acknowledge and lament my error.

These steamboat agents now grant permission to any passenger, who is a minister of the Established Church of England or Scotland, to Established Church of England or Scotland, to conduct divine service once on the Sabbath day. Hence all ministers, in either country, who do not belong to those establishments, are, by the Liverpool steamboat agents, deprived of their ministerial office, or at least suspended from the exercise of its functions, while privileged with the high favor of a passage, (dearly naid for a goal near of the fathers both in cloud and in religious matters, was, under God, the unsectarian movements of the fathers both in cloude and state. Their Dr. Cox, or Dr. Bunting, or, in fact, any other equally distinguished minister of Christ, be al-lowed to cross the Atlantic in one of these High Church steamers, they must, for the time being, forget their duty to preach the word, "being instant in season and out of season," because, forsooth, the venders of steam boat tickets have placed their interdict on such operations. Nor is this As in the United States of America there is and As in the United States of America there is no established Church, and yet American minis-ters as well as laymen, have taken and are yet expected to take a passage on board these steam-ers, not one of all the distinguished men who pro-claim the unsearchable riches of Christ in Ameriduct divine service on board the Boston mail boats. Indeed, if I am not misinformed, it was the fact of a prelate of the American Episcopal Church having been (in the estimation of these agents) righteous over much, which gave rice to the unparallelled instructions now in question. Should no such minister be on board, the captain is rets close, to place on the table a volume of sernons which has received the sanction of these theological agents, requesting any of the passen-gers who may feel so disposed to read one, but should no one offer, the book is to be left in harmless quiescence on the table. From the manner in which the Church of England service is con-nected with the Sunday exercises, the captain may consider it his duty to insist that the minister of

summer's day. It will be felt, and that too most painfully, for many months and years to come. It come to their aid, many of the Israelites must in all probability suffer the horrors of makedness and starvation in the coming winter.

How long have the Jews been a by-word tamong the nations, hated and persecuted in all the countries where the Lord has driven them. How immense is the importance of training up young men at all our missionary stations for this end!

"I had written thus far when a letter from our steam boat agents are given by any passenger to steam boat agents are given by any passenger to steam boat agents are given by any passenger to steam boat agents are given by any passenger to steam boat agents design to defend America from an influx of tracts, reports, &c., which might be hurful to that country. Why did they then give a passage to Mr. Sturge, for example? Surely, the living agent is more dangerous than the silent tract. Perchance if as much passage money was paid for the books as for the man, a point would have been stretched.

I could go on, but the details are truly disgust-ing; and I make them public, that these men may be taught, by a healthy public sentiment, that they can have no authority, and that they will not be permitted thus arbitrarily to prescribe the kind and amount of religious liberty to be enjoyed by Chris-

tians of the present age.

One painful result of this strange proceeding has, I believe, already appeared, viz, the resignation of the Captain of the Caledonia, against whom no charge can be preferred, but that he is a devo-ted follower of the Lord Jesus Christ. He, as a decidedly pious man, could not sail under instruc-tions which he knew he could not keep;—which he felt he ought not, as a Christian, to be subjected felt he ought not, as a Christian, to be subjected to ;—and he has, for conscience sake, relinquished a respectable and lucrative office. Verily, he and those who have forced him to this praiseworthy step, shall alike have their reward. I hope this statement may, through the Watchman, reach America by the Caledonia, that the many attached friends of Capt. McKellar in Boston, may know why he does not return with the vessel. I deem it proper to say Capt. McKellar knows nothing of this communication, and would, I feel assured, as this communication, and would, I feel assured, as a man of peace, dissuade me from forwarding it; I conceive, a public duty to perform,

ut having, I conceive, a public duty to perform, e will not, I hope, misunderstand the act. In a few hours I leave this for my post in Sweden, to which place I return greatly encouraged the results of my visit to the American

I am dear sirs, yours, &c., George Scott. Pastor of the English Congregation, Stockholm, Hull, Oct. 30, 1841.

For the Boston Recorder.

TO THE REV LYMAN BEECHER, D. D. My very dear Sir,-I have read your 'Voice from the West,' with peculiar satisfaction. It has met with me, and, with very few exceptions, with the views of my brethren, in this part of the coun-try, a most cordial response.

I write, dear sir, even while your communica-

I write, dear sir, even while your communications are in progress, though it may be considered premature, not only from the fulness of my
heart, and for an item of encouragement, but to acquaint you with an item of record relative to the
union of Congregationalists and Presbyterians in
New England, of which you speak, A. D. 1801. by
the General Association of Connecticut. I well remember the kind feelings with which it was received, and the readiness, if not holy enthusiansm,
with which it was adopted, in Windham County,
Vt., by the ministers and churches in Conference. Vt., by the ministers and churches in Conference.
The printed rules brought from Connecticut,
which were adopted almost at sight, or hearing, gave new energy to the ministers and churches in that community. One article was, that Pres-byterian ministers might be settled over Con-gregational churches, and Congregational minis-ters over Presbyterian churches. And that, in case of difficulty between ministers and churches, the respective ministers might, if they should so choose, be tried by their respective forms of trial. A board for the examination of candidates was formed, and, (as some ran before they were sent,) were a Congregationalist or Presbyterian; and the churches employed them with similar liberal-ity. And the same thing, in substance, as you know, is now practiced in New England. Nor is there the shadow of a reason for a disruption. It would rend the body of Christ. "Is Christ divided?"

high favor of a passage, (dearly paid for, and not the most comfortable,) on board one of the Cunard steamers. Should Dr. Wardlaw, or Dr. Harris, Dr. Cox, or Dr. Bunting, or, in fact, any other notwithstanding the whole power of legislation alal government, for a century and a half, was so
ligh
completely in the hands of Congregationalists,
that scarcely a dog moved his tongue against their
t inforpleased, and executed them as they pleased, without checks and balances; and yet favored their own denomination no more than any other. The like is not found on any record since the days of Moses. And those prosecutions, which are slan-derously called persecutions of Baptists and Qua-kers, were not for different religious opinions, but for the actual breach of civil law: such as bursting into houses of public worship, on the Sabbath, in a riotous and clamorous manner, and other indecent and riotous proceedings abroad. Dr. Joseph Lathrop, who lived almost half way back to the landing of the Pilgrims, said, in a note of one of his printed sermons, referring to this subject, "All those punishments, which some call persecution for conscious sake, were for the breaches of civil

> and very devoted fathers, who are called, in the North American Review, "The master spirits of the age," should be disabused. If it were ever lawful for any people to be proud of their ancestry, it is lawful for the descendants of such men to be proud. It is lawful to be grateful to God for such descent. And may we not be grateful to them, and prove ourselves worthy of such descent, by adopting and carrying out the elevated principles by which they were actuated, rather than casting their names into the shade, and disparag-

the church of Scotland who may be allowed to officiate shall read this service. I fear many enincut divines of the last named church would scarcely know how to go about this to them strange work.

The British nation were type the enjoyed, so we may say, without fear, that, to those men, favored of God, and whom we Beyond this, no service, nor meetings of a re- delight to honor, while some delight to vilify, are

the wide West, shall 'stand in the way, and see, and ask for the old paths, and walk therein.

With high respect, your brother in the gospel, REUBEN EMERSON. South Reading, Nov. 1841.

For the Boston Recorder. SAMUEL AND JOSEPH MOODY. "And it shall come to pass that - while they are et speaking, I will hear." - Isainh.

Mr. Willis, -- The following interesting notices of the Rev. Samuel Moody, formerly of York, Me.; and of his son, Rev. Joseph Moody of the on the spirit and character. There is a striking illustration of its effect, preserved in the "Table Maine, July 4, 1838. Thinking the perusal of them may be agreeable to many, if published in the Recorder, I submit them herewith to your disposal.

"Now shout Fellow Mondor. M. His friend is supposed to assume that here."

May 16th, 1688. Ordained in Dec. 1700, and died here, Nov. 13th, 1747. For his farther character, read the 2d Corinthians, 3d chapter, and six first verses." — "Father Moody's first wife was read the 2d Control of Sevall of Newbury, my great grandfather. So that she was first cousin to Dr. Sewall of Newbury, my great grandfather. So that she was first cousin to Dr. Sewall of the Old South Church in Boston, and great aunt to Old South Church in Boston, and great aunt to the Control of the Sewall of Newbury and great aunt to Old South Church in Boston, and great aunt to the Control of the Sewall of Newbury and great aunt to Old South Church in Boston, and great aunt to the Sewall of Newbury and Sewall of Newbury Old South Church in Boston, and great aunt to me. It is stated on her grave stone, that she died, in succet assurance, on Jan. 29th, 1728, aged 51 years. Her monumental stone is large, and all filled up with commendations of her virtues and graces. I presume it was done by her husband. She left but two children, Joseph and Mary. Mary was married to Rev. Joseph Emerson, who was settled minister in Malden, in those son, who was settled minister in Malden, in those days. Joseph Moody was born in 1762. At the age of 18 received the honors of Harvard College. For 14 years was a very useful and active man in civil life. For some years, he was clerk of the town of York, and Register of Deeds for the county, in both of which offices he has left ample testimonials of his care, industry and corrections of life to have given me a spiritual purification so severe as this was, I seemed to be quite in a purgatory of my own."

ness. He was also Judge of the County Court, when he was but about 30 years of age. His father was very desirous that he should be a preacher of the Gospel, as he was considered a man of superior talents, and eminent piety. The importunity of the father prevailed with the son. The second parish in York was incorporated in the year 1730. It was settled originally with Scotch people, and was always known by the name of Scotland. In 1732 a church was gathered there, and Mr. Moody being solicited to take the Pastoral charge of the same, he resigned all his civil offices, and was ordained at the time when the church was gathered. He continued to preach only about six years. It is said that the importance of his new charge or trust, proved too much for his great sensibility. Not long before he left preaching, he buried his wife, who had relieved him of much of the pressure of worldly cares. This event I am persuaded greatly increased his nervous difficulty. He was quite gloomy at first, and supposed that some unforgiven sin lay upon him; and that he was not only unworthy of the sacred office he held, but unfit for the company of other people. He chose to eat alone, and kept his face covered with a handkerchief when in company. His judgment of men and things (except what related to himself) was in no manner impaired. He would visit and frequently pray with the sick and in private families; and sometimes he offered prayer in public ilies; and sometimes he offered prayer in public with great fervency, pertinency and devotion; but always insisted that he was only the roice, or mouth of others on such occasions. I find, by laying together several facts and dates, that the extraordinary prayer he offered on the day that Cape Breton was taken the first time, was several years after he left preaching. He left preach-ing in 1738. The other event took place on the 17th of June, 1745. I recollect hearing my parents relate, that he would sometimes assist in public worship, when there was no preaching, by reading sermons, when he would turn his back to the people, and turn up his handkerchief; and then face them, turning it down, when he prayed. In this way I think it must be, that he supplied his father, while he went Chaplain to Cape Bre ton. Probably they had preaching part of the time. The anecdote of his prayer, I think I related to you: but if I did, I believe I will put it on pa-

per, as I never have, I think, before.—By information from Louisburg it was found that the
place was not taken. It was suggested that a
day of fasting and prayer should be held in
York. Neighboring Ministers attended and assisted. Joseph Moody offered one of the prayers,
which my parents thought was nearly two hours
long! He went on a long time using all manner
of arguments and pleas that he could think of,
for the reduction of the place, that the enterprise per, as I never have, I think, before, for the reduction of the place, that the enterprise might be prospered. Then turned in his prayer and gave thanks that it was done, it was delivered up, it was ours. Then he went on a long time praising God for such unmerited mercy. He closed his prayer with statements of this kind. 'Lord, we are not better than those who possessed the land before us; and it would be righteous, if the land should spue out its inhabitants a sec-ond time?' 'After the troops returned, and they and others compared dates, it was found that the place was taken on the very day that the that the place was taken on the very day that the fasting day was held, and that the capitulation was closed while he was praying!——About two years afterwards, when the peace was concluded between England and France, the place was given back to France! So the land spued out its inhabitants a second time. I have heard old people say beside my parents, who heard that prayer, Why Mr. Moody took Cape Breton in his

Prayer, and gave it up again."

"Nothstanding Mr. Moody's glooms, he was cheerful at times, and would let his friends see his face by shutting his eyes, when he raised his handkerchief. When he attended meeting and observed, some looking about inattentively, he would go, when the meeting was out, and write on something they would be likely to see. Where are you eyes now? 'What has the minister said last?' and to that effect. He took delight in last? and to that effect. He took delight in having people attestive in time of worship. Mr. Lyman, his father's successor, used to say, 'He died a martyr to his own declarations,' viz. 'That he could not preach.' 'For in the latter part of his hife, when over-pursuaded to preach, he made the attempt, and died soon after. I have been ready to think, that it was quite possible that his father made a mixture in worship him. Beyond this, no service, nor meetings of a redight to honor, while some delight to viity, are all indebted, under God, for all we have that is any circumstances. Even should imminent danger threaten the souls on board, no minister who does not belong to either of the above churches can be allowed to exhort his perishing fellow men to 'flee for refuge to the hope set before them,' or lead their devotions to the throne of the same faith and holiness differ, instead of the make a mistake in urging him to undertake the work of the Ministry. That if he had continued on in the course he was pursuing, he might have filled up a long life, with great usefulness to his fellow creatures, and comfort to himself and friends. While by being turned usefulness to his fellow creatures, and comfort to himself and friends. While by being turned aside from the path he chose, and even which Di-vine Providence seemed to mark out for him, he grace. Truly, steam boat agents lose themselves when they venture beyond their proper and legitimate line of things. But this is not all. The captain is to be deputy inquisitor on board and carefully guard the persons belonging to the vessel from any sectarian influence that might be exercised over them, by ministers or others, who may be a presented as the proper of the path and holiness in which they agree, the chief end, "then our fathers were not sectarian.—

I himself and friends. While by being turned aside from the path he chose, and even which Division Providence seemed to mark out for him, he accomplished but very little, and lost his present comfort. He left three sons: Samuel, the first Preceptor of the Dummer Academy in Byfield, who never was married; Joseph, who had a large fameral to the path he chose, and even which Division Providence seemed to mark out for him, he accomplished but very little, and lost his present comfort. He left three sons: Samuel, the first Preceptor of the Dummer Academy in Byfield, who never was married; Joseph, who had a large fameral the path he chose, and even which Division Providence seemed to mark out for him, he accomplished but very little, and lost his present comfort. He left three sons: Samuel, the first Preceptor of the Dummer Academy in Byfield, who never was married; Joseph, who had a large fameral three providences are made faith and holiness in which they agree, the saide from the path he chose, and even which Division Providence seemed to mark out for him, he categories and friends.

He died March 20, 1753, aged 53 years. On his grave stone, an excellent character is given him, and closes with these lines:

POWERS OF THE WORLD TO COME.

Commentators differ as to the import of this exression—some understanding by it the gifts nighty works, with which the "days of the M siah" were introduced; others, the power which the world yet to come—eternity, heaven, hell, has to affect the human mind. Even if the latter meaning was not at all contemplated in the pas-sage where it is found, it is a truth, a fact of very sage where it is found, it is a truth, a fact of very great practical importance. Eternity is a word of glorious, awful import, the serious contemplation of which cannot fail to have great influence on the spirit and character. There is a striking club, and the serious contemplation of which cannot fail to have great influence on the spirit and character. There is a striking club, and the spirit and character. There is a striking club, and the spirit and character. There is a striking club, and the spirit and character. There is a striking club, and the spirit and character. There is a striking club, and the spirit and character.

disposal. Yours, &c. M.

"Now about Father Moody. On his grave stone is inscribed, 'Here lies the body of The latter admits that he had; but in this assent, the Rev. Samuel Moory, the zealous, faithful and successful Pastor of the first church of Christ in York. Was born in Newbury, January 4th, 1675. Graduated at Harvard, 1697. Came hither of mournful bereavements, in the death, afte much previous suffering, of six children in the space of ten years; "but God blessed these visi-tations with an abundance of his own vital con-forts." Nor did he reckon among his special trou-

uon his works had met will generally.

"No; my chief suffering was of a spiritual and secret kind. More particularly, at times, an unaccountable pang would surprise me at the thought of an approaching eternity; not that I had any perplexing dread of future misery, though I consequently to look forward to perpacking dread of future misery, though I cannot say I was able cheerfully to look forward to the happiness of a future state. But simple absolute eternity used to overwhelm me with such an awe of its unutterable importance, that I cannot be a such as a awe of its unutterable importance, that I cannot imagine it possible for any of the usual afflictions

WHOLE NO. 1355.

Was the effect of this thought greater than is meet in this man's mind? The unfathomable import of the word is of itself startling, especially when regarded as the measure of one's spiritual existence. An assured hope of eternal salvation may exclude all painful anxiety from the contemplation of it; but it cannot be weighed and thought of without awe, by the most buoyant and hopeful Christian. If professed believers would think more of eternity, how greatly changed and improved would be their spirit and demeanor! How much better and more consistent Christians they would be!

The contemplation of eternity would have a powerful influence on irreligious persons. The very word has been known to arrest the gay lady, the devotee of pleasure and fashion, and to destroy at once and forever, all her wish for sinful amusements. What it has done for one it way do for ments. What it has done for one, it may do for others. We urge, therefore, every reader, young and old, saint and sinner, to think long and seriously of Elements. riously of Eternity.

A SHORT ARGUMENT.

A SHORT ARGUMENT.

Lemuel Haynes, a colored minister, whose piety and wit are well remembered, was once told by one of his neighbors, that he would like to introduce to him a Universalist preacher who was in the habit of occasionally visiting within the bounds of Mr. H's congregation, and who wished to hold an argument with him. Mr. Haynes readily assented, and desired him to bring the preacher to his house whenever he chose. Not long after the second of the latest the former than the Universal the second of the color of the second of the latest than the latest than the second of the latest than the second of the latest than the second of the latest than the latest th er to his house whenever he chose. Not long af-ter, the neighbor called, with his friend the Uni-

versalist, and introduced him.

"Ah," said Mr. H. taking him quickly by the hand, "you are the man who preaches that men may lie, and swear, and steal, and get drunk, and be sure of heaven after all, are you."

"No," replied the astonished man, "I preach

no such thing." "Well you believe so, do you not," said Mr.

Haynes.
This was not to be disputed, if the Universalist arms was not to be disputed, it the Universalist was sincere in his profession, and he was, of course confounded. It was seldom that an argument is brought to a point in such haste, but there was no escape from the conclusion without denying the doctrine of Universalism; and the discomfited preacher doubtless wished himself somewhere else

than in the study of a colored minister.

The grand difficulty in confuting the teachers of the doctrine of universal salvation, consists in not being able to ascertain, what they as a seed be-lieve. The reasoning of any one of them may be answered by a well taught Sunday school pupil; but in all probability, no other in the whole body could be found who would be willing to admit that he held the exploded doctrine. Thus it is a very easy matter to expose the monstrous doctrines of the noted Balfour; and when that is done we shall be told that his are the views of but one eccentric individual. So when the still more notorious Bal-lou has been put to silence by the plainest decla-rations of the word of God, we are assured that he is not an orthodox Universalist, though the Achilles of the sect. Or if some strong-nerved friend of truth should be sufficient for the task to gather the scattered forms of this heresy, and in his museum of "Universalism as it is," exhibit its loathsome and varied features as it has appeared in the writings of the mass of those who would lay the flattering unction to their souls that there is no endless punishment for unbelievers, we shall then be told as we have been, that the view thus given of Universalism, though the fairest possible, is a wicked caricature, and its author a slanderer.

An illustration of this mode of reasoning has An illustration of this mode of reasoning has just occurred. A few weeks ago we had occasion to mention that "Universalists deny a future state of rewards and punishments." A champion among them has since pronounced this untrue, and declared that "many" Universalists do believe in future punishments, but contend that they are not endiess. Yet who does not know that the great mass of them ridicule the existence of a hell, as a priestly delusion. "a while to keep the second priestly delusion, "a whip to keep the coward t

ity" that Universalists do believe that sinners will be punished hereafter, let us ask one or two questions on the subject. Suppose that sinners suffer a thousand years in another world, for sins committed here, when will they suffer for the sins of that thousand years. During those years of anguish is the sinner holy? If holy, how can he suffer? If sinning all the while, when shall he be punished for those sins? Certainly at some more distant period. And when shall he suffer for the sins committed during his second term of punishment? And when for the sins of the third; and let this series of questions be prolonged, and who can find the end of the sinner's sin, and consequently of the sinner's punishment? This is no novel illustration, but a very simple one, confirmed too by almost every page of divine truth; and " that Universalists do believe that sinners will ed too by almost every page of divine truth; and only introduced in this place to show the folly of that doctrine that teaches the possibility of punishing sinners on such terms that at the expiration of a limited imprisonment, they may demand their release. Salvation is of grace; but if after suffer-ing all the punishment due to sin, the criminal is set free, his deliverance is not of grace but of justice. The law has no further demand upon him, and he may boldly claim his seat in heaven, on the ground not of what Christ hath done, but of what the sinner suffered while blasphening God in hell? This would be a plan of salvation more wonderful to angels, than that into which they desired to look of old. This would be a plan to sayo men that has no Scrioture or cover fortists. save men that has no Scripture or reason for its support, and which the good sense of half grown rejects as ridiculous and absurd. But we ited future punishments! Perhaps they do.— Their credulity is great we know, but we doubt whether one could be found to admit that he adopts the theory of salvation here detailed.
[N. Y. Observer.

DONATIONS TO THE MISSIONARIES AT Augusta, Mich. Nov 16th, 1841.

We have just obtained and distributed among the ministers in this State, the boxes of clothing which our kind friends at the East have sent to supply the wants of our destitute families the coming winter. Ten of these boxes were sent to Wisconsin and lowa. Last week the brethren Wisconsin and Iowa. Last week the brethren of Washteanw Presbytery met at the house of brother Ward, of Ypsilanti, to whom the boxes designated to this Presbytery had been sent, to make the distribution. Before proceeding to look at an article that was to be distributed, we united in a most sweet and melting season of prayer, in which the benevalent donors were most carriestly which the benevolent donors were most earnestly remembered. Then, as we believe, under the guidance of the Spirit of God, and increased con-fidence in him to provide for our wants, and a strong and unanimous resolution to prosecute the work of the ministry with greater fidelity, and ceived for the supply of our suffering families. I cannot further describe the scene and the feelings. I cannot tell you what joy has been communica-ted to sinking hearts. I cannot tell you how many children of poor ministers at the West are thus rendered comfortable for the winter, and decent to attend public worship, and Sabbath schools. Not only our children, but our companions have shared largely in this bountiful providence; and ourselves also in time of need have been furnish-

Christian character-but

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A NEW WORK.—The R

just published, "The great account of the extensive rev American Colonies, in the Whitefield." It forms a volu-

ectavo, and is recommended gelical ministers of the city.

THE MONTHLY CHRONI

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CHRISTMAS.—We are infe

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REVIVALS OF RELIGION.—A

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.—A
E. Mead, of Leroy, N. Y. appr
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ed with garments suitable and appropriate for standing in the sacred desk. It is declared "more blessed to give than to receive." Be it so; and a double blessing rest on the head of each of our benefactors;—but we even declare that at time, and in such circumstances, it is blessed also

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, DEC. 24, 1841.

THE VEIL NOT REMOVED.

Men are apt to be curiously inquisitive about the future. They are often intensely anxious to see farther than they at present can, into coming scenes. They affirm themselves at times ready to make great sacrifices, could they but know the issues of certain events. But God keeps the door of futurity fast locked. He is inexorable in his refusal to draw back the bolt. Every sort of attempt is made to gleam a little knowledge of what shall be; but he "frustrates the tokens of liars, and makes diviners mad." It is the resolute and unchanging purpose of God that men shall know the future only as fast as its events, one after another, shall actually transpire.

And here is an eminent instance of the wisdon and kindness of God. So far from this conceal ment being an injury to us, it is an unspeakable benefit. For what would be the effect upon us it we could cast our eyes over the whole scenery of life, and descry for example the various afflictions which are to overtake us before we die. Were they to be few or many, the mind would dwel upon them. They would be magnified beyond the reality. We should ponder them so much that they would cause more present distress than if unforeseen, their actual arrival would have occa sioned. The imagination would clothe them with a thousand terrors. The nearer we were an proaching any one of them, the more deeply should we be absorbed in reflection upon it, totally unfiting us for the ordinary business of life, and so harrassing and worrying our souls that life it self would be a burden. And as we have see single evils, as they approached, so dreaded tha individuals have plunged into the grave to avoid them, how much greater the temptation to this dreadful act, if we had before us all the evils we should be called to suffer through life. And even though no such result as suicide should take place, yet how much the mind would be weakened and broken down and unfitted to sustain th trial, when it had been so long harrassed and goaded by the anticipation. There could scarce ly be a more certain method of filling the minwith the deepest gloom and despondency, and turning the whole scene of life into darkness an woe, than to have revealed before us the evilthat lie in our future course. God, in infinite wis dom and mercy, refuses to withdraw the veil.

And there is the same wisdom and goodne preventing our beholding the future blessings that are in store for us. The uncertainty of futu good is a constant stimulus to enterprise and ac tivity in seeking it, essential to the best good of beings constituted like ourselves; but this stimu lus would not exist were the blessing actually i sight, and looked upon as our own.

Besides, our minds are so constituted, tha much of our happiness arises from the surpris given by unexpected events. Good that slow approaches, having been long anticipated, lose much of its value. The unexpected possession of a few dollars affords a much higher pleasure than when the possession of them had been long anticipated.

On the other hand, it is also true, that antic pation often clothes future good with false colors The imagination loves to dress it in splendid robes, and expatiate its value. But the actual good when arrived, does not meet this extravagant anticipation, and the sorrows of disappoint

Happy it is for us, that even the good of futuri ty can be known only as each successive pe riod reveals it. The gratification of our curiosity in regard to coming events, good or evil, would be of the most serious disadvantage to us. God consults the constitution of our own minds by concealment. He adapts his dealings to our na ture. Hence the truth of the inspired declaration. "It is the glory of God to conceal a thing."

AN HONEST MAN

Not a few feel great complacency in this title. It seems to them it covers the whole ground of human obligation. It is the boundary of their vision as it respects character. Press them with the claims of religion, and they meet you with this affirmation, as though you must be silenced of course, and you had no ground for pressing the

their dues to all. They would make no exception of any human being to whom they were lawfully

But are human beings to form a circle, out of which obligation is assumed not to exist? Is that fling with the human family in his dealings. He man indebted to a fellow man and bound to pay him; and if he can be proved to be indebted to any other being, is he not bound to pay that debt also? Now that man's greatest creditor, is not a man. The greatest debt is due to that invisible Oxe, who sustains to him the high relation of Creator, Preserver and Redeemer. The debt has not been contracted after the manner of human obligations, it is true, but not the less a debt. What is due from a child to a parent, is not the obligation of dollars and cents, but yet obligation of the strongest kind that can exist between created beings. The debt that man owes to God is higher than can be created by any possible transaction or relation between man and man. It has ture-most noble faculties and powers-the countless blessings of temporal life-and all that untold good implied in redeeming mercy. This is the debt. It stands before all the universe of the highest possible obligation. No earthly one compares with it.

But this honest man; what is he doing about this obligation? He prides himself in paying all his dues. No man can charge him with a failure. But we solemnly demand, Shall a debt of dollars and cents to a fellow mortal receive his scrupulous attention, while his obligations to his Maker are disregarded? and yet he claims to be an honest man. Yet, if you press him with his obligation to the God of all his mercies, he thinks he has free institutions, not for our benefit alone, but for given a most satisfactory reply by declaring him-

own showing, extends no farther than to the satis- | and in order to perpetuate our institutions, he is fying of his pecuniary dues to those around him. Why this partiality of this honest man? Why, of all his creditors, should be select men only to be paid, while God, the chief creditor, is denied? Where did he get the balance, in using which, he ascertained himself an honest man? If he may leave out the highest creditor in the universe, denying him payment, and vet be counted an honest man, why, if he himself be the chief among earthly creditors, might not a debtor adopt the same principle toward him, and while denying his claims yet account himself an honest man?

Let him pride himself as honest if he chooses and get human applause for his scrupulous integrity with his fellow men; yet, in the balance of eternal rectitude, he is weighed and found want ing. He cherishes a miserable delusion, and the bubble will burst when the whole holy universe will rise up to confirm the decision of the Supreme Judge, that he is a DISHONEST MAN!

PROPHECY.

In these days, when many prophets run to and fro without knowledge being increased, we think it worth while to consider such a paragraph as the following, by Robert Hall :-

"Prophecy is not intended to give men such a knowledge of futurity as to enable even the most sagacious to predict future events. Those who have attempted, with certainty, to assign, beforehand, particular prophecies to particular events, have uniformly failed in their presumptuous endeavors. The design of prophecy is only to afford some general intimation, which may operate either as a warning or encouragement. Its chief use is, after the event has taken place, to assure men of the universal providence of God, and convince them of that wisdom, which foresees all future events, and that power which accomplishes them when the appointed period arrives. When, therefore, the divine being has been disposed to lift, in some degree, the veil which conceals futurity, he has only done it so far as to excite a general and indefinite expectation of the event, by exhibiting its general character and features, but by no means to disclose such circumstances of time and place and instrumentality as might, in the least degree, interfere with the morality of human actions."

[From our Correspondent.] THE MORAL ASPECT OF THE POLITICS OF OUR COUNTRY.

Washington, Dec. 13th, 1841. Dear Sir, - As nothing worthy of special notice as as yet transpired in Congress, I would in the following letter make some remarks upon a topic which I cannot better express, than in the title which I have affixed to this communication.

Last week, I made some statements respecting the religious interests of this city, and of the region round us, and it has occurred to me since then that there were, at the present time, some features in the political condition of our country, that were peculiarly favorable to the advancement of reli-

If we carefully watch the movements of God's providence, in all his dealings with mankind, we annot fail to observe that he is aiming at the ac complishment of but one great purpose, and that is impress upon the minds of men, the immense imance of their everlasting interests. In order to ttain this object, we see the best human plans de feated, and men forced to acknowledge that there is a Power above, which sways our destinies, and which is independent of all earthly government.

Within the space of a single year, we have see every political party in our country, sadly disap inted. That portion of the community that fa red the late Administration, were defeated i their hopes, by losing the election of their candidate for the Presidency. The whig party, in the very hour of triumph, was suddenly plunged into the deepest embarrassment and sorrow. And since our present Chief Magistrate has occupied the Presidential chair, little else than disorder and dissatisfaction have prevailed.

Now from the very nature of our institution there is a tendency among the people, to devote great deal of attention to political subjects. All aving a voice in the elections, and the highest seats of honor being open to all, a deep interest in every class of society is naturally awakened. And this interest has of late been carried to a pitch where it needed to be checked, and God in his providence has checked it. He has in a measure destroyed the political excitement which was absorbing the attention and energies of the people, and aroused them to the consideration of matters of infinitely more moment than those pertaining to their tempohighest honors had been conferred, God showed worm of the dust, and could lie as low in the tomb fluence of this dispensation of God's providence, probably be, the prompt and faithful payment of has not been lost upon our country. It has not this mournful event are seen and felt, and God designs to make it productive of immense good to the community. Our Heavenly Father is not trihas not cast his children upon this bleak and desolate creation to be the sport of circumstances; but he will make all things work together for his own glory, and our highest and best good.

But another feature in the politics of the country worthy of notice, and one having unquestionably a moral influence, is the unsuccessful attempts that have been made by the government to improve the financial concerns of the nation. If it be true that the " love of money is the root of all evil," then the inordinate desire for riches which has so extensively prevailed among the people foreboded, to say st, no good to our country. And in the reverses which have taken place, and the fruitless e forts that have been made to facilitate the business transactions of the community, we may see a proviarisen from good conferred, viz. an immortal na- dence, which, when rightly viewed, is calculated to excite our gratitude.

Had the nation been permitted to rush on, for a while longer, in a course of reckless speculation, who could have answered for the disastrous consequences of an explosion that must sooner or later have taken place. Or supposing the country had increased in riches, and all the fond hopes and golden dreams had been realized, of what permaent advantage would the luxury and effen consequent upon such a state of things have been

The truth is, God knows far better than we what will best promote our happiness. He regards, we believe, our nation with peculiar favor, and he has established our government and giving us our self an honest man; when that honesty, by his signs to make America a blessing to other nations;

strengthening their foundations, and teaching us that it is better to trust in the Lord for prosperity and happiness, than to place our dependance upon worldly schemes and prospects. And could w see the people more anxious for the prevalence of virtue and religion throughout our land, than they are for amassing wealth, or securing the predomi nance of any particular political party, our prospects would be far brighter, than they have ever eretofore been. We should experience in its full force the truth, that " it is righteousness that ex alteth a nation;" and we should place a far higher value upon the smiles of heaven, than upon all the wisdom of statesmen and politicians.

There is also another matter, the moral bearing of which is not sufficiently appreciated; and that is the friendly relation which our nation sustains with the rest of the world, and the happy manner in which our prominent difficulties with England have been settled. Had our difficulties taken a different turn, and were we at this moment involved in all the horrors of war, we should then realize the magnitude of the advantages that we now enjoy, for promoting the interests of religion. We vonder too, that such apathy on the part of the riends of Christianity could prevail, as to allow public sentiment to favor a war, and like the sick man who can only realize the blessings of health when deprived of them, we should be full of good resolutions to serve our Master more faithfully, and more fully appreciate the blessings of peace, when the present calamity shall have passed away. Bu out dwelling upon particular points in the political condition of the country, every friend of re igion must see that there are circumstances, the present time, that are decidedly favorable to th success of the gospel among us. God has prepare the way for a general revival of pure religion, and he is now speaking through his providence, to thos who love his cause, and calling upon them to awake out of sleep and gird on their armor, and labor with faithfulness and zeal in his service.

The excuse heretofore, both in this city an elsewhere, has been, that the minds of the comm nity were so filled with politics that it was imposible to impress them with the importance of rel gious truth. But this excuse cannot with propriety be made any longer. God is ready to bless ou land. His spirit is hovering over this city. Poli tics, and fashion, and folly, are yielding before the power of gospel truth, and if there is faith and prayer on the part of Christians, we may look for revival, that shall extend over our land.

R. W. C.

PROF. BUSH'S NOTES ON GENESIS AND EXODUS.

Many of our readers are, doubtless, acquainte ith the Notes of Prof. Bush. For such as are no familiar with them, we invite the following notic These Notes have reached a somewhat extensive circulation: but they are by no means, appreciated as they should be. We know of nothing in our language which could take their place. They il lustrate some of the most difficult portions of th Scriptures, and in respect to which the English lan guage contains much less of valuable critical illus tration than could be desired. Prof. Bush came to e undertaking with many advantages. He has long been a diligent student of the original Scrip tures, and has become intimately acquainted with their grammatical principles, as his Hebrew Gram mar abundantly shows. He is, also, extensivel acquainted with oriental literature, autiquities, the nners and customs of the people, etc., as may be een in his Life of Mohammed, and in the Scripre Illustrations.

Some of the striking excellencies of his comm ries are the following. First, a faithful exposion of the text, according to its original meaning We have no second-hand testimony, no transcripon for the hundredth time, no miserable dilution The Notes have the freshness which can be impart ed by a genuine scholar, who investigates fundaientally, and brings up the sparkling native ore at the same time, there is no unnecessary pretenon of the original, nor depreciation of the English ersion. That venerable, and on the whole exllent translation, is treated with all due respect.

Second, There are copious and very apposite ilstrations from the valuable productions of the old riters, not now much known. Such are the orks of Vitringa, Venema, Pool, Lightfoot, Bochart, Le Clerc, etc. Curious and pertinent coments are drawn from the Targums and other Jew-

Third, Practical and critical remarks are duly ing. Mr. Bush's practical observations strike us as incommonly apt, and not unfrequently original. They are not, however, obtruded upon us. They re not, in general, such as would arise in the mind ral welfare. While thousands in our land were of a casual reader. They are sometimes suggested lately almost worshipping one, upon whom the by texts which would not at first view seem to furnish much spiritual nutriment. Our attention is them that the object of their homage was but a thus kept awake; and our moral feelings are benefitted, while our minds are instructed. as the poorest beggar in our streets. And the in- of the remarks show that the writer has a rich experimental acquaintance with the inspired pages; that he does what a biblical interpreter ever been lost upon this city. The salutary effects of do, sympathise with the spirit of that which he pro-

Again, the style, without being ambitious, is ex act and idiomatic. We have been struck with the writer's ready command of accurate and picturesque language. The very words are illustrative of his meaning. A fine vein of imagination appears where the aid of that faculty is needed.

In short, Prof. Bush has brought to his impo tan: work not a few admirable qualifications. We rope that his Notes will be widely diffused. The enlightened Sabbath school teacher who is giving instruction on the Pentateuch, will find them full of valuable information and weighty instruction, even if he does not accord with all the opinions of the author. We may add, that we rejoice to give this entirely unsolicited commendation to volu which have so much intrinsic worth.

EVANGELICAL SOCIETY OF GENEVA. We have received the 10th Annual Report of the Evangelical Society of Geneva. It is a pamphlet of 133 pages. The general object of this Association is the promotion of evangelical religion, by means of the distribution of Bibles without note of omment, the preaching of the gospel, and the thelogical school at Geneva. The President i Charles Gantier-Boissier; the Vice-President. Merle-D'Aubigne, the Church Historian; among the corresponding members, are Rev. Dr. Cox, and S. V. S. Wider of New York, Rev. Dr. Proudfit of New Brunswick, Rev. Dr. Sprague of Albany, and Rev. Robert Baird of Paris. The theological school is now composed of 34 students, 22 of whom be long to the preparatory department. The professors are M. M. Merle-D'Aubigne, S. R. L. Gaus een. Pilet-Joly, and La Harpe. The colporteurs employed by the Society, sold, or distributed gratuitously, 10,000 New Testaments, 500 Bibles, and about 100,000 copies of Tracts. Pecuniary assis-

tance was given to various pastors, who are laboring in France or the neighboring cantons of Switserland. The receipts of the year were 104,520 francs, the expenditures 87,810 francs. From donors in England, 21,000 francs were received; from the United States, 18,000; From Geneva, 16,600, etc. The Society appears to be every way worthy of encouragement. It accomplishes great good by setting up the true cross in a city once made illu trious by the genius and piety of Calvin, but which ong since sadly degenerated.

LITERARY ITEMS.

Dr. Arnold, the accomplished historian of Rome has been appointed Professor of Modern History at Oxford, in the place of Dr. Nares. The Liverpool Mechanics' Institution cost no less than \$75,000; contains upwards of 3,300 members, 850 pupils in three day-schools, 600 pupils in fifteen or sixteen evening classes, and a library of 7,000 volumes. A German has recently published "A History of English Deism," which enters much more fully into the subject than Leland, in his well known work on English deists. He traces the influence of their writings on the Encyclopedists of France and the rationalists of Germany. A volume of the sermons of the Rev. Dr. Conrad, a Protestant preacher in one of the principal churches of Berlin, has been translated into English. It is entitled the "Lives of Christians, during the first three centuries." It is said to be thoroughly evangelical in its cha acter, and to be full of information and practical instruction. Among the books lately published in England, are the following:—Life, Times and Missionary Enterprises of Rev. J. Campbell by Robert Philip; Essays by R. W. Emerson of Massachusetts, with a Preface, by Thomas Carlyle; the 9th volume of Allison's History of Europe, during the French Revolution; Matthiac's Manual of the His tory of Greek and Roman Literature; Less on the Authenticity of the New Testament; the 24th edition of Keith on Prophecy; Rev. Dr. Wardsworth's Sermons at Harrow School: the 21st edition of Robert Montgomery's Omnipresence of the Deity the Poetical works of James Montgomery, edited b the author, with additional Poems, and Biographical prefaces, in 4 vols. octavo; Bishop Hopkin's whole works; Dr. J. G. Palfrey's Lectures or the Jewish Scriptures and Antiquities; and An cient Spanish Ballads, Historical and Romantic, translated with Notes by J. G. Lockhart, embel lished in a new and original manner. Wiley & Putnam are about to republish this work at \$1,50. The original, with its splendid engravings, etc.,

BRIEF NOTICES.

Gov. BUCHANAN .- The death of this individudistinguished for his enlightened zeal in the adinistration of the Colonial government of Liberia. has cast a deep gloom over the colony. His disease was not the Yellow fever, but a high grade of he African Bilious fever. He fell a victim to unmitted exertion in discharge of the high duties of his office. Sent. 4th, and was buried in a place of his own selection, under the Tamarind trees in the entre of the Government garden. The Government house was put in mourning; the coffin was trimmed with black crape and gold lace; the flags of the Colony, and the U. S. flag at the Government House, were half masted and furled with black crape; guns were fired every half hour of the day; the military companies paraded, and a proion was formed, composed of the Lieut. gov rnor, Colonial Secretary, members of the Colonial Legislature, physicians, judges, ministers, citizens and strangers. The sight was an imposing one Religious exercises were performed in dist Episcopal church, and a sermon delivered by Rev. Henry Teage, from the text, "And Hezekiah slept with his fathers." It was gratifying to behold the unanimity which characterized all the citizens in paying due honor and respect to the departed chief magistrate of the Commonwealth But how the loss thus sustained by the cause of humanity is to be repaired, is known only to Him who doth all things well. May light speedily arise from amid the darkness that now overspreads the affairs of the Colony.

PEACE.-The American Peace Society have a ength determined to employ a "General Agent at the centre of their operations, who shall be de voted to the collection of funds in Boston and it immediate vicinity, to the care of the Society's of fice, and the great variety of details, inseparable Mr. J. P. Blanchard, a devoted and long tried friend of the cause, and well known as worthy of the utmost confidence has been unanimously se lected for the office. He is also the treasurer of the Society. No one can doubt the judiciousness of this measure. If there be any object, not exclusively religious, that demands the undivided sur port of the Christian world, it is that which is proposed by the American Peace Society. That obect is, the widest possible diffusion of light and love—the entire suppression of wars and fightings and the recovery of mankind from the dominio of the "Dragon and his Angels," by means of divine appointment, or approval.

DECEMBER 25TH .- On or near this day, th Peace Society requests all ministers of the Gospel to preach on the subject of Peace and War-to hold an annual prayer-meeting in reference to the progress of peace principles, and take up collecns, to be appropriated to the dissemination of correct views throughout community, by Tracts, Periodicals and Lecturers.

The request is a reasonable one: the topic, a highly important and interesting one: and the inves-tigations necessary to a thorough discussion of it in any one of its branches, cannot fail to leave a salutary impression on the heart of a ministe and produce a salutary effect on the public mind Will not the suggestion be heeded by some thou sands of the clergy of our land, the present year

PRIZE ESSAYS ON A CONGRESS OF NATIONS. The Committee of the London Peace Society say of this American work, that "a more important book of human production, was never given to the public. It will form an era in the history of our vorld, and at the close of centuries to come, it will be read with interest and referred to with honor, by moralists, by statesmen and by historians." Th same Committee have presented a copy of the s last Essay in this magnificent volume-from the pen of Wm. Ladd,"-to Louis Phillippe, and to ach of his new ministers; also to each membe of the British Parliament, the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and likewise to each of the learned Judges.

CHRISTIAN CONDOLENCE ... The London Peace So ciety have addressed letters of Condolence to Mrs. Ladd, and to the American Peace Society, on occasion of the demise of Wm. Ladd, Esq.; breathing very much of the spirit of the Gospel, and fitted to alleviate the poignancy of the anguish felt in the removal of the Hero of the Peace cause-a man who has won, and who will forever wear, laurels

as unfading as the gems that stud the crown of

CALVIN .- " The Banner of the Cross," the sain Episcopal paper that undertook to charge "Coleman's Christian Antiquities" with misrepresentation and falsehood, and whatever else is bad, has since undertaken the no less ungracious office of claiming John Calvin for an Episcopalian !- at toward Episcopacy! It reminds us of the time, when our kind Unitarian friends used to claim Unitarians, for reasons just as good,—that is, good for nothing. "The Banner of the Cross" might find some more profitable employment, one would think, than stirring up the ashes of Calvin, to find the "live coal" of Episcopacy, and kindle therewith a fire to burn up the br ambles of Presbyterianism, and the thorns of Congregationalism, so oublesome to " Mother Church

A CIRCULAR .- "The National Society of Liter ture and Science" has just issued its semi-annu al Circular, calling on Professional men. Young men, Men of business, Mechanics, Farmers, P. rents, and Ladies, to avail themselves of the fa cilities it proffers for the acquisition and extension of knowledge. Our readers already understan its object to be, the concentration of the diffused literary spirit and enterprise of our country, by means of Associations, Libraries, Lectures, &c encouraged and aided by a Central Committee cated in New-York. Having had occasion heretofore to give an outline of the plan of the Society, and recommended it to the attention of those who have leisure to devote their energies to its vigorous prosecution, it is not incumbent on us to do more at present than renewedly to urge the friends of intellectual and moral improvement to examine, test and prove its utility, in their respecive spheres of action.

PAYING FOR NEWSPAPERS .- The Lutheran Ob server has something more than \$7,000 due to it a sum, which is constantly increasing by the renissness or delinquency of subscribers! The Edtor proposes to strike out from the list of his subcribers, the names of all who are in arrears for nore than eighteen mouths, retaining only those sho are honest and prompt; assuring delinquents contribution of her "parted family, and other however, that he will employ all lawful measures o collect from them what is due him. This is mean beyond expression, as well as unjust and iniuitous, to withhold from the workman his wages. And no man works harder than the Editor and oublisher of a Religious Newspaper.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FHIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAS BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS. Sept. 1841. pp. 228

All the annual reports of the Board are docu-

ents of great value, not only as they detail he important facts pertaining to the history of each Mission station for the time being, but as they present the views of the Board on all topics of inrest arising from the peculiarities of the several aissions, and from the manifestations of feeling oward the Missionary cause in general, on the par not so earnestly sought for, and diligently read, as hey deserve to be. They are indispensable to the quiring of a clear knowledge of the whole ground, and also to a fair comparison of the relative condi-tion and prospects of the several missions; and such a knowledge ought to be possessed by every ort has superadded recommendations in the map and cuts accompanying it, illustrating to the eve what otherwise will be only indistinctly conceived of. We do earnestly hope that it will be spread videly and studied thoroughly.

Scenes in the Holy Land. pp. 197. 16mo. Amer ican S. S. Union. Depository, 5, Cornhill To the believer, Christ is "all in all." To the hildren of the believer he must become so, or hey perish. And in the mind of the believing pa ent, the anxious enquiry often arises, " what car

I do, to bring my children to the feet of Jesus? Nothing awakes so intense a solicitude in his bosom as the religious character and future destiny of his offspring. Doubtless prayer—the key that unlocks aven's richest treasures—is indispensable. Apart from it, no instruction will avail. But instruction is not less needful than prayer itself. " Line upon line, precept upon precept." It must be various in form, that it may not create satisty; simple in style, that it may be readily comprehended; tender in nanner, that it may wake up sympathy; and abundant in quantity, that it may preclude instruction that causeth to err from the words of knowledge. And the greater the attractions throw around it, when given in book form, the better. In all these respects, the volume before us is eminenty fitted for a pious " Parent's Assistant." It places Jesus before the eye in various aspects. It commends him to youthful regards by the whole strain of its description and exhortation. It has uncommon attractiveness, both externally and internally Every child, will admire it-prize it-read itand-we hope, love it. And we earnestly commend it to believing parents as among the est articles to be found for a Christmas, New-Year's or birthday's present, to those whom they wish to see imbued with the spirit of Jesus.

THE PATRIARCH, OR FAMILY LIBRARY MAGA-ZINE.-Vol. I. No. 6. Dec. 1841.

This is the concluding number of the first volame. It will be continued for the year to come, in numbers published on the first days of January, make friends of his opponents, by the kinds March, May, July, September and November, at one dollar a year, in advance. And this is them by the force of his arguments. Our vie the best time for those who intend availing them on the point in debate have not been in selves of its instructions, to become subscribers. feet coincidence with those here given, nor Saxton & Peirec are the Boston publishers. It seemed proper to us to agitate the question as is needless to add a further testimony to that we has sometimes been presented by the warm her have repeatedly given of the solid merits, and beau- ed friends of Temperance; but we can have tiful adornments of the work. It commends itself possible objection - nay, duty demands the calm at wherever it is known, for the beauty of its appearince, the purity and variety of its matter, and its deeply the honor of religion. It is to be wish adaptedness to the cultivation of a family taste for if the one half of these letters correspond with t reading and intellectual improvement. The present number contains a fine engraving of Miss Hannah hands of every church member in the land. More, and also a colored engraving of the lily. Each number it should be remembered contains two engravings, commonly on steel or copper plates.

REMAINS OF REV. JOSHUA WELLS DOWNING, A. M. late of the New-England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. With a brief Memoir. Edited by Elijah H. Downing, A. M. pp. 329, 12mo. New-York; G. Lane, and P. P. Sandford.

We have read the memoir, and portions of the Sermons, Notes, and Letters which make up this salutary impressions on the mind of the heare rolume with much satisfaction. The compilation reader. is honorable to the editor, as a tribute of affection to a beloved and only brother, and a testimony to ical of a religious complexion, whether for said the riches of divine grace. It will not fail to or landsmen, perhaps issues not from the p preserve in sweet remembrance the excellencies Others may contain more learned discuss that adorned the character of a devout and faithful

ambassador of Christ, and stimulate friends and acquaintance to emulate his example of devotedness, and to live entirely for the Saviour who was his only hope and joy. Though not much acquainted with the productions of the Methodist press, nor partial to the peculiarities of that denomination, and sometimes offended, justly or unjustly, with what savors of sectarianism in their writings-yet where there is so much least claiming him as having had a strong bearing of warm-hearted piety, and earnest enforcement of the great duties of practical and experimental religion as in this volume, we cannot but anticipate Watts, Doddridge, Milton, and scores beside, as the happiest results from its extended circulation Mr. Downing was little more than a youth, when his Heavenly Father called him home-and all the maturity of age is not to be looked for in the productions of his pen. But, he was a scholarand his sermons, skeletons, and letters, all evince a cultivated mind and refined taste, as well as fervid zeal in the service of his Lord and Master.

NO. 52 .-- VOL. XXVI.

THE DIVINE LIFE; being suggestions to those who are about commencing a religious life; by the Rev. Wm. Lavo. With a preparatory notice, by the American Editor. pp. 240, 18mo. Boston; Jo seph Dowe. 1842.

Attracted by the title, we took up this book with leasant anticipations, but laid it down with painful disappointment. Our acquaintance with William Law, has been very slight. This "serious Call has in it many noble thoughts and fine passages, mingled with imperfections and crudities not a fev and is the only work from his pen that has before met our eye. And the work now before us containing some excellent thoughts, is made up of detached portions of his other writings, thrown together as we surmise, for the purpose of adding the authority of his name to se that have ever agitated the church of God. We would not be uncharitable-but if the editor has fairly represented the author in these "ex tracts," there is much reason for gratitude that his works are so little known, and that his volume gives so faint promise of bringing them into notice While we regret to say so much, duty imperatively forbids us to say less.

POEMS, BY MRS. M. S. B. DANA. pp. 312. Bos. ton; Saxton & Peirce. 1842.

The gifted author of the "Southern Harp," ha added much to the obligations of the public, by the ems," to their edification and pleasure. The ve ume is defined to be an "offering to the afflicter loubtless the only proper course. It is pitiful and and a tribute of love to departed friends." It is a " offering " full of sweetness-simplicity, piety and beauty. There is no cord in the broken heart no here touched, nor any morbid tendency not cour teracted. Deep-toned feeling thrills their ever verse, and meek-eved submission points each read constantly up to heaven. Of course, the genera aspect of the work is sombre-how could it be erwise-but it is not repulsive-nay, its attract are strong and enduring for all who have a hear to feel, an eye to weep, and a spirit to say, "It is well.

THE DISCONTENTED ROBINS, AND OTHER STORE FOR THE YOUNG. By the late Miss Mary .In Fox; to which is added, the Canary bird; transle ted from the German of Schmidt. pp. 155, 18mo Boston; Saxton & Peirce. 1842.

Instruction and entertainment are very happi ombined in this volume, which cannot fail form a very acceptable present to many childre whom we know, and many more whom we do n know, if their parents shall judge it convenient as pleasant to procure it as a small but valuable addi tion to the "Juvenile library."

THE HISTORY OF RASSELAS, PRINCE OF ABYSSISSIA. A TALE. By Samuel Johnson, L. L. D.
pp. 172. Elizabeth: or The Exiles of SiBERIA; by Madame Cottin. pp. 127.

These well known and justly celebrated work of genius, are published by D. Appleton & Co., a a part of the series of "the Miniature Classic Library," which they are furnishing to the readi world of taste. The beauty of their mechani execution happily corresponds with the classi purity and rich moral sentiment pervading the vo umes. They are to be found at G. W. Light's, N

"THE ENQUIRER."-This is the title of a new publication by Mr. Delavan, designed to aid in the ettlement of the "vexed question," relating to the use of Wine at the Lord's table. The No. befor us is the First, of volume first. It contains quarto pages-including fifteen letters addressed the churches by Mr. D., and an appendix, givi the opinions of several distinguished gentlen on various topics connected with the general sub

Seven lithographic plates are prepared for th work, and may be had or not by the purchaser, a his option. They represent the state of the stor ach in health, and of various stages of disease pro duced by alcohol. A single copy of the work with the places may be had for one dollar-without the for 25 cents. A discount of 20 pr cent, is made on ten copies or more. The work is stereotyped, and orders can be executed to any extent, if sent, po paid, to Mr. Oliver Scovil, Albany. It will be issued quarterly, though no subscriptions will b received, because the No's may greatly differ size and prize. The terms will accompany eac number.

We are not yet prepared to express an opion of the success with which Mr. D. has ha dled his argument. But from the perusal of se eral of his letters, we have arisen more than satis fied with the bland and courteous spirit of the author. It is delightful indeed, to meet with controversy on a subject of so delicate a natur conducted in a style so simple and so fe from the slightest tinge of acerbity. He wil of his manner, even should he fail to convi thorough investigation of a matter involving other half, that they may find their way into

THE RECIPROCAL DUTIES OF PASTOR AND PE Pt.E. This great and imperfectly understood so ject, is be satifully yet briefly discussed by the Re J. S. C. Abbott, in a sermon delivered to his gregation on Nantucket soon after his induc-into the pastoral office there, printed by Cro-& Brewster. The discussion is marked simplicity and force characteristic of other pr tions of the author, and is fitted to leave the

SAILOR'S MAGAZINE .- A more attractive p more that is suited to form the contempla

BOSTON RECOI The arrangement for a char torship of the Recorder having I would again inform my frie

same terms as heretofore.

men.—N. Y. Ecungelist.

It has been generally known, past, that the editorial column ave been supplied by four though their names have not Editors. Their work has spok an increased subscription to the its value. The same gentlem their aid-other Corresponden help on the good work—an at attend public meetings—and b of passing events, and short all uments, a general view of w Christian will be given. Impr made in the typograghy and in

epartment will be secured. To be brief in this notice, I hope the present Subscribers and those who may conten will give the next Volume a fa they will not be disappointed. Recorder Office, Dec. 24, 1-41

paper, and vigorous assistance

TRIBUTE TO THE Benevolence in all circ then dictated and carried des by a Christian spirit, the gratitude of thoso who by a sense of duty, as well to the beloved people of a portunity gratefully to ac mon of Christian kindness on of Christian kindness fi sand individuals in my par neert at my residence, and bri myself and family: such the myself and family: such is the, and even money not exclude ke, and even money not exclude kind, it is not difficult to totages in them. Beside the alure afforded him who labor him, is the greater benefit of the aragement he thus receives becombidence of those for who always consecrated. My carrier ands consecrated. My earne had thus cast upon the wat his people, may return to there hid increase from the Lord. Sudbury, Dec. 14, 1841.

Bowpots College.—A circuly the Executive Government ge, containing full statements efficulties under which the column The friends of this institutement. for matter in hand, and are er fonds for its benefit. Its arrangerfected for want of funds,—uptant professorships is vacatione. The buildings are not smaller the incommentations. modate the increased number of Cabinets and Library cannot be tooms in which they are now pla

We have received the catalogulad students of Rutgers College, sick, N. J., by which it appears undents, 32 of whom are from New Population of IRELAND .--

essus of the population of Irelandary of the population of Irelandary last, the whole number of inh 73,715; of whom 7,965,326 were Catholic faith, and 1,916,317 of the seets. In the year 1715 this land numbered 2,010, 219 soul 30,768 were Catholics, and 700, as that in the period of 126 years 1 of the country has increased scales.

led circulation. a youth, when ed for in the as a scholarers, all evince as well as fer-id Master.

this book with with painful rious Call ine passages, ies not a fev that has be w before us made up of thrown to ilent error of God. We the editor these " ex his volume into notice

312. Box Harp," has blic, by the and other po-The the afflicted. " It is at ity, picty and ken heart not y not coun-

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> rated works re Classical the reading mechanica the classical ling the vol-Light's, No

to aid in the relating to the It contains 48 addressed to ndix, giving hed gentlemen general

epared for the purchaser, at of the stomof disease prowithout them nt. is made on reotyped, and t, if sent, post . It will ptions will be atly differ in mpany each

D. has han-erusal of sevre than satispirit of the meet with a te a nature, and so free ity. He will the kindness to convince Our viens en in per , nor her it estion as it e warm heart-can have so the calm and involving to be wished, pond with the

land. B AND PE nderstood sub-d by the Rev-ed to his cas-his induction d by Crocker arked by other production

heare tive per er for sail

Christian character-but none contain more that uses without corrupting, and stimulates without ducing over-excitement. The 4th No. of the vol., the only one we have met with for me months, is rich in entertainment and not degient in solid instruction. It is published in New

A NEW WORK .- The Rev. Joseph Tracy has at published, "The great awakening "—or, "an rount of the extensive revival of religion in the merican Colonies, in the time of Edwards and fhitefield." It forms a volume of about 400 pages RELEVO, and is recommended by several of the evan-gical ministers of the city.

TOE MONTHLY CHRONICLE.-The ninth and th numbers of this well filled monthly are issued gether under one cover. The leading articles headed, "Russia, under Nicholas the First;" "Antarctic Discoveries, with a Map." Under lead of "Miscellany" is found a variety of

THE LIBRARY OF HEALTH .- DR. ALCOTT CONes to labor in his chosen vocation with his acomed diligence, and Mr. LIGHT of No. 1 Cornbim to disseminate the radiance of his as far and wide. But they have both been so less of our health for several months past, (though have better improved their advice while it was en than ourselves,) that we hardly know wheth to recommend them further to the patronage of public or not. But the receipt of the Dec. No. dares that they have not quite given us over yet, at we readily do them the favor to say, that they are both living, and practising, and publishing, in it usual good style—and moreover, will prose-te their health-preserving labors, with greater rgy for the year to come, than the year past. a kind Providence grant them proportionate

WINTER SET IN .- We had last week a very seterm of rain, continuing through Thursday Yiday. A gale of wind accompanied the rain, haage to shipping was anticipated, although there have been no accounts of any thing se-On Saturday morning there was a change to and very cold weather. Not much snow has but the cold, the frozen ground, and the paration for a coating of snows admonish us winter has indeed come.

HEISTNAS.-We are informed that Christmas will be celebrated by the Temperance Socie in Faneuil Hall. At 10 1-2 o'clock the Cold et Army will be addressed by John Hawkins, reformed Inebriate, together with singing and propriate exercises; at 21.2 and 61.2 o'clock, will be public meetings. Addresses expected Hon. H. W. Dwight, Mr. Hawkins, and other

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.—A letter from the Rev. Mead, of Leroy, N. Y. apprises us of the existence of a revival at that place, in connection with protracted meeting. He says, "From day to day a see the salvation of our God. Numbers of the such who had so far strayed as to have scarcely form of godliness remaining, have returned to faviour with weeping and humiliation. The of very many others are greatly revived and gitened, and sinners from day to day turn to Lord." The flourishing Female Seminary in village has also largely and richly shared in work of greee. illage has also largely and richly shared in ork of grace. arrespondent of the Christian Observer gives

ount of a revival in progress in Petersburgh, which, between 40 and 50 have already been petitty converted, a majority of whom are young

BOSTON RECORDER.

The arrangement for a change in the proprieship of the Recorder having been relinquished, would again inform my friends that it is my mention to publish this paper next year, on the e terms as heretofore.

mugh their names have not been announced as Mors. Their work has spoken for itself, and increased subscription to the paper has proved value. The same gentlemen will continue pir aid-other Correspondents are expected to on the good work-an able Reporter will nd public meetings-and by "brief notices" assing events, and short abstracts of long docents, a general view of what interests the

those who may contemplate becoming such, vill give the next Volume a fair trial, and I trust hey will not be disappointed. N. WILLIS. Recorder Office, Dec. 24, 1841.

TRIBUTE TO THE PASTOR.

revolence in all circumstances, and especially then dictated and carried into its practical princise by a Christian spirit, has strong claims upon
gratitude of those who are benefited. Urged
a sense of duty, as well to the cause of religion
to the beloved people of my charge, I take this
spectrumity gratefully to acknowledge an expresse of Christian kindness from numerous famisand individuals in my parish, by assembling in
sect at my residence, and bringing their offerings,
assiting of a variety of articles for the comfort
masself and family: such as wood, provisions,
and even money not excepted. Measures of
kind, it is not difficult to see, have many adsiges in them. Beside the relief of a pecuniary
are afforded him who labors in word and doeie, is the greater benefit of the strength and enregement he thus receives, in being assured of in dictated and carried into its practical princihe thus receives, in being assured of fidence of those for whose spiritual good he consecrated. My earnest prayer is, that the thus cast upon the waters by the hands of cople, may return to them again, with mani-crease from the Lord. J. BALLARD. dbury, Dec. 14, 1841.

Vaccutive Government of Bowdoin Colcontaining full statements of the pecuniary shies under which the college is now labor. The friends of this institution have taken after in hand, and are endeavoring to raise for its benefit. Its arrangements cannot be sted for want of funds,—one of the most import professorships is vacant from this cause. The buildings are not sufficient to second. buildings are not sufficient to accom increased number of students; the s and Library cannot be enlarged, as the in which they are now placed are entirely

ve received the catalogue of the officers Students of Rutgers College, at New Bruns-X. J., by which it appears that there are 85 ans, 32 of whom are from New-Jersey.

CLATION OF IRELAND.—According to the sof the population of Ireland, taken in Australia in the whole number of inhabitants was 9, 15; of whom 7,955,395 were of the Roman die faith, and 1,916,317 of different Protestics. In the year 1715 the population of nhered 2,010, 219 souls, of whom 1,ere Catholics, and 700,451 Protestants the period of 126 years the population of the has increased nearly five fold.

Order of the Congregation Course and Society in Topsfield.

The exercises on the occasion were as follows:

Wanted. The number recruited during the past year was 4,922.

The surveys of the mouth of the Suwanee, of the boundary line between us and Texas, from the

The exercises on the occasion were as follows:
Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Fitz, of Ipswich.
Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Withington, of Newbury.
Ordining Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Braman, of Georgetown. Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. Mr. Cooke,
of Lynn. Right Hend of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Coggin, of Boxford. Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Durant, of Byefield.—Comm.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Steamer Columbia, which arrived here on Tuesday, we have London dates to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th inst. being fifteen days later than previous advices. We subjoin a summary of the intelligence brought by this arrival.

Syria .- There are reports of an unpleasant character from the mountains of Syria : but it is difficult to understand the precise character of the disturbances which are said to have occurred, and still more difficult to predict what the result is to be. and what is likely to be the effect of the intestine quarrels in that devoted country upon the labors, and even upon the safety, of our missionaries there. The substance of the accounts-which, however, are not entitled to full credit-is this: that acts of hostility, amounting to a civil war, have taken place between the Druses and Christians. No satisfactory account is given of the origin of the quar-rel, but the Druses are said to have found a pretext for falling, in large numbers, upon the unsus-pecting Christians; and that in the combat which resulted, many were killed on both sides. On the first onset, the Druses put men, women, and children indiscriminately to the sword. Subsequently, nany villages were attacked and burnt; and it is even stated that a hundred villages were sacked, and that the loss of human life was dreadful on both sides. We shall look anxiously for other and

more authentic accounts.

ENGLAND.—There are still complaints of distress in the manufacturing districts, although hopes are expressed that the crisis had passed. There was a decided improvement in money matters. The health of the Queen and his royal highness the little Prince, are subjects of great apparent interest and remark. The queen has taken an airing, being out nearly an hour, and the Prince is said to be a very promising infant.

IRELAND.—The failure of the potato crop, and indications of a severe winter, have caused forbodings of great distress. The temperance reform. however, was still progressing, and would do much mitigate the distress.

FRANCE -There are rumors of a change in the French Cabinet, by which M. Thiers and Count Mole would be again brought into office. The weather had been unusually severe, and serious inundations had taken place in the country. The government is still at war with the press. Lamartine, the poet, was a candidate for President of the Chamber of Deputies.

CHINA.—There is no later news from China. A reinforcement of 2000 troops was about to leave England for the seat of war. Troops seem to have been recruited with ease, in consequence of the distress in England.

Russia.—Great commercial distress prevails Hundreds of failures had taken place in Moscow and St. Petersburg. A great fire occurred on the 6th Nov. at Oral, near St. Petersburg, by which several

hundred houses were destroyed.

Austria.—An earthquake took place at Cologno on the 25th ult. It was felt for two minutes, and the houses were shaken to their foundations during that time. The shock was preceded by a hot sul

phurous and sultry wind. GREECE .- King Otho, it is said, secretly instigated by France, and by the agents of Russia, has nanifested such a determination to seize Thessaly. It has been generally known, for several years that the Porte has considered it necessary to order ast that the editorial columns of the Recorder a large military force to the frontier, and to direct we been supplied by four or five Clergymen, a fleet of five sail of the line to pass the straits of the Dardanelles.

On Tuesday, the 14th, the Standing Committee of the session were announced. They are for the most part the same as at the extra session.

In the House, several petitions were presented from Maine and New-Hampshire, relating to the defences of the country, more particularly to steam

ave transportation of a full code of laws and the rules for the government and regulation of the naval service.

Let be the notice of Congress at the earliest preparation of a full code of laws and the rules for the government and regulation of the naval service.

Let be the step, he thinks, ought to be the preparation of a full code of laws and the rules for the government and regulation of the naval service.

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nue cutters, and employing a part of the Navy in

that service.

Mr. Hopkins gave notice of a bill to repeal the Bankrupt law.

Mr. Cushing, from the Select Committee on the plan of finance, reported from that committee a resolution "requiring the Secretary of the Treasure to furnish to the House the plan of finance alluded to in the President's Message." Passed without

renate.

The rest of the session was occupied with the presentation of innumerable petitions on different subjects, relating to slavery and the 21st rule.

on Thursday, in the Senate, Mr. Preston introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to report his plan for a Fiscal Agent as soon as possible. It is suggested that Mr P. may be placed at the head of the Select Committee on

e Currency.

Mr. Linn introduced a bill for the occupation of Mr. Linn introduced a bill for the occupation of Oregon, and throwing the shield of our protection over the settlers. It was referred to a select committee of five. He also gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill for the repeal of the Distribution Act, and to apply the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the defences of the country.

of the public lands to the defences of the country. The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House, the greater part of the day was occupied in referring the subjects of the President's Message to the appropriate committees.—The Senate adjourned over from Thursday to Monday, and the session of the House on Friday was taken up in a continuation of the argument of Thursday as to the reference of the parts of the President's Message relating to the revenue, whether the Committee on Manufactures, or that on Ways and Means, should consider them. The House adjourned over till Monday without taking the question.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT .- The report of Mr Spencer, Secretary of War, furnishes the following

The number of troops now in service is 10,694, consisting of 728 commissioned, and 9,966 nonommissioned, officers, musicians, and privates. To complete the army, 1838 recruits are said to be

wanted. The number recruited during the past year was 4,922.

The surveys of the mouth of the Suwanee, of the boundary line between us and Texas, from the mouth of the Sabine to Red Rivers, and of the Des Moines and Iowa Rivers, have been completed, while the nost difficult part of the boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin has been finished. The surveys of the lakes, and that of the Northeastern Boundary, are in progress.—The measures preparatory to active operations for the removal of the Red River raft are detailed in the report, and that important work will be prosecuted with vigor.

During the last year the number of pensioners has diminished more than one third, the greatest proportion having occurred among the invalids, and the widows of certain persons who served in the war of the Revolution, under the act of 1818, and the widows of certain persons who served in the war of the Revolution, under the act of 1838. The whole number at present is 26,531, of whom 2,605 are invalids, 3,958 receive pensions under the act of 1818, 436 under the act of 1838. Among the suggestions of the Secretary, on the subject of further defences, is the perfecting of our lines on the inland and maritime frontiers. The defences are considered under three distinct heads, viz: 181, Protection on the Western frontier against Indian hostilities. 2d, Precautions against Colonial aggressions, at the North; and 3d, The defence of the maritime frontier. The establishing a line of military posts from Council Bluffs to the Columbia River is recommended.

The Secretary speaks of increased facilities of conveyance of the munitions of war, by rapid and certain communication between remote parts of the

The Secretary speaks of increased facilities of conveyance of the munitions of war, by rapid and certain communication between remote parts of the country by railroads and canals. He says, "During the last war with Great Britain, the cost of transportation from New-York to Plattsburg, Sackett's Harbor, and Buffalo, was from five to twelve dollars per hundred. The present cost to Plattsburg is thirty cents, and the other points named, sixty cents per hundred. A twelve pounder, which, at the cheapest rate could not have been carried to Buffalo for less than two hundred dollars, may now be transported to the same point, in one-fifth or one-eighth of the time, for twenty-four dollars."

THE NAVY .- The report of Mr. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy, just communicated to Congress, contains a variety of interesting information. We shall endeavor in the following abstract to give the

The force of our navy is stated to be : 11 shins of the line, 15 frigates of the first class, and 2 of the second, 18 sloops of war, 2 brigs, 4 schooners, and steamers; besides 3 store ships, 3 receiving vestles, and 5 small schooners.

There are squadrons in the Mediterranean and n the Pacific, and vessels stationed on the coast of Brazil, in the West Indies and in the East Indies A small squadron has co-operated with the army in Florida, and a brig has been employed in sur veying the coast from Apalachicola Bay to the Mississippi, and also the South Shoals of Nan

The last advices from the Exploring Expedition were, Nov. 24th, 1840. The squadron were at the Sandwich Islands, undergoing repairs. It is expected to return early in the summer of 1842.

The brig Dolphin, and sch'r Grampus, have returned from their second cruise on the coast of Africa. The operations of these vessels have been highly valuable in protecting trade and preventing the traffic in slaves.

ighly valuable in protecting trade and preventing he traffic in slaves.

The brig Dolphin, has been despatched to the oast of New Greneda, to redress the outrage com-nitted upon American citizens.

The steamers Missouri and Mississippi are near-y ready for service, and will form part of the

ome squadron. Orders have been given for the construction of Orders have been given for the construction of three steamers of medium size, for a first class sloop, and three small vessels of war.

The balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Navy Hospital Fund, is \$217,907 53. Average annual increase of the fund since January, 1836, \$27,223 67; and an investment of the surplus is recommended.

Of the appropriation for suppressing the slave rade, §4,365 14 remains unexpended. A re-ap-propriation of this, and an addition of §3000 is re-commended to meet outstanding liabilities. The operation of the Apprentice system contin-ues highly encouraging. The number now enlist-tion and the Apprentice of the system is

The operation of the Apprentice system continues highly encouraging. The number now enlisted is about 1000. An extension of the system is contemplated to give boys in the country an opportunity to join the service without the expense of a journey to the rendezvous on the sea-board.

Measures have been taken for the construction of a steamer on Lake Erie.

The measures taken to preserve the live oak and red cedar timber from depredation are not attended with the desired results, owing to insufficiency of force. A small military force, charged with that especial duty, is believed to be absolutely necessary, assisted by a steambout with a few marines. The subject is earnestly pressed upon the early at-The subject is earnestly pressed upon the early at on of Congress.
he efforts to obtain water-rotted American

tention of Congress.

The efforts to obtain water-rotted American Hemp have not been successful.

The Secretary considers reform necessary in every part of our naval establishment, and anxious that no time should be lost in the important work, he brings it to the notice of Congress at the earliest day. The first step, he thinks, ought to be the preparation of a full code of laws and the rules for the coverness and the results for the results for the coverness and the results for the results for

ed, and the policy of constructing them by private enterprise as packet ships, to be furnished to the government when required, is recommended.

THE CASE OF GROGAN.—Among the documents accompanying the President's message, is the correspondence relating to Grogan, who was lately arrested in Vermont by British soldiers, taken to Canada, and subsequently released. It appears that as soon as the arrest of Grogan became known to the Governor of Vermont, he transmitted to the State Governor of Vermont, he transmitted to the State Department at Washington, an authentic account of the affair, and he also wrote to the acting Governor of Canada on the subject. A statement of the case was, by order of the President, laid before Mr. Fox, the British Minister. Before any interference, however, could be made by Mr. Fox, the acting Governor of Canada had investigated the facts, and ordered the release of Grozen, and he was accord. Governor of Canada had investigated the facts, and ordered the release of Grogan, and he was accordingly released. This fact is brought to the notice of the Secretary of State by Mr. Fox, who says "it has arisen from their own sense of justice, and from a desire to make amends where wrong is proved to have been committed." Mr. Webster acknowledged the receipt of this letter, reciprocates the sentiments of it, and here the correspondence pands!—Merc. Journal.

ended .- Merc. Journal. THE NEXT SENATE.-The official canvass the votes for Senators has been made, and the result is, that in Suffolk, Josiah Quincy Jr., John B. Welles, Jeffrey Richardson, Wm. J. Hubbard, and Francis B. Fay, are chosen ; in Essex, Richard S Rogers, Amos Abbot, Allen W. Dodge, and John Safford, leaving one vacancy; in Middlesox, James Fuller, Ephraim Merriam, Frederic Robinson, and Bowen Buckman, leaving two vacancies; Worcester, Samuel Wood, Amory Holman, James Allen, Emory Washburn, and Alexander Dewitt; in Hampshire, Edward Dickenson and Samuel Willis ton; In Franklin, Noah Welles and James White in Hampden, John Mills and Reuben Champion in Berkshire, Increase Sumner and Thomas F Plunkett; In Norfolk, Appleton Howe, leaving two vacancies; in Plymouth, no choice; in Bristol,

Foster Hooper, John Gardner, and Sampson Per-Davis; in Nantucket and Dukes, Thomas Bradley.

FURTHER FRONTIER DISTURBANCES .- The Platts-

burgh Republican of Saturday, has the following paragraph: We regret to learn that acts of incendiarism have We regret to learn that acts of incendiarism have again disturbed the quiet of our frontier. On Wednesday night an uncommon light was observed by many of our citizens at the north of us; and yesterday we learned that three barns within the distance of a mile of each other, in Odletown, L. C. just across the line, were discovered to be on fire, simultaneously, about 8 o'clock in the evening. They were entirely consumed with their contents, including five valuable horses. We have heard it suggested that it was undoubtedly the work of the "Volunteer" Canada Militia, who have lately been disbanded. By this means they hope to keep up an excitement, and to be again organized and taken into her Majesty's service.

MUTINY OF SIAVES AND MURIER!—We learn from the New Orleans Evening Post that the brig Creole, Captain Ensor, from Richmond, Va. bound to New Orleans, laden with tobacco and 135 slaves, was taken on her passage by the slaves—one of the owners of the slaves, Mr. Hewell, murdered, and

owners of the slaves, Mr. Hewell, murdered, and the captain, mate and two passengers, wounded. The crew and passengers were taken wholly una-wares, and their lives were saved by the slaves on condition that they would carry the brig into some of the British Islands, which was done on the 9th November, by arriving at Nassau, New Providence. The slaves, during the passage, had been put under no more restraint than is usual for domestic slaves to be while passing from one point of the country to another. They rose so suddenly, and did their business so effectually, that it is suposed the

slaves to be while passing from one point of the country to another. They rose so suddenly, and did their business so effectually, that it is supposed the plot must have been laid at Richmond before the brig left. Mr. Hewell, the owner of the principal part of the slaves, was killed by a bowie knife. The captain is convalescent, and though dangerously wounded, will likely recover, as well as the mate and the two wounded passengers. There were five passengers on board.

On arrival at the island, nineteen of the slaves were sworn to as having taken part in the mutiny, and these were, on the demand of the American Consul, committed to prison; but the Governor of the island sedical to send the remainder of the 125 slaves to the United States, alleging that they were passengers, and had a right to go where they chose. Later accounts state that three of the slaves were killed in the affray, and another died of his wounds after his arrival at Nassau. Five more—four females and a boy—refused to accept their freedom, and went to New Orleans in the Creole. It is worthly of remark that a dog, belonging to the captain, fought furiously against the negroes, and bit several of them seriously. He was finally killed.

Savage Apprax at Ellsworth.—The Bangor

SAVAGE AFFRAY AT ELLSWORTH,-The Bange SAVAGE AFFRAY AT ELLSWORTH.—The Bangor Whig describes a hard fought battle, which took place at Ellsworth, Me, between two men, named Thurston and Brown, in presence of their families. They assaulted each other first with fists, next with billets of wood, and last with muskets, each firing at the other, and Thurston getting severely but not mortally wounded in the head, arm and side. They have been been greated seed arm and side. have both been arrested and bound over to the preme Court for trial.

county, has been tried for stealing slaves, and con-victed of the offence by the Jury.

An Irishman named Granger, a brakeman on the Western Railroad, while on the top of one of the freight cars adjusting the bell string, came in contact with a bridge, near the burying ground in Pittsfield, and was instantly killed. Nathaniel Greene, Esq. late Postmaster, has enter-linto partnership with Messrs. Harnden & Co.

and that he will proceed to England in the Spring to take charge of the business of the firm there. BRIGHTON MARKET .- Monday, Dec. 20,4841

From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.
At market 775 Beef Cattle, 259 Stores, 2590 Sheep, and 449 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—First quality \$5.50 a 5.75; second quality 4.50 a \$5.5 third quality \$3.25 a \$1.25.

Barrelling Cattle—We reduce our quotations, Mess \$4; No. 1 \$6; No. 2 2.50.

Sortes—Two year old \$7 a 15: Three year old \$14 a 24.

Skep—Sales quick but no advance. We quote lots \$1, 1.33, 103, 103, 12 8, 28 and 2 25.

Sicine—One entire lot 3 3-4 and 4 3-4c; selected lots 4 and 5c. At retail from 4 1-2 to 6.

NOTICES.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- We invite Comfriends who have leisure to write. If short, and the tendency to do good, so much the better. Obituary Notices of pri vate individuals, are not desirable, as few beyond a circle acquaintances take an interest in them. To READERS .- It will be perceived that this week's Re

corder is No. 53, and the Index is not published. There are 53 Fridaysin the present year, so that each subscriber to the Recorder for 1841, will receive one paper extra, on the next

The Anniversary Sermon before the "Boston Children's Friend Society," will be delivered on Sabbath evening, Dec. 8, at the new Baptist Church in Bowdoin Square, by the Rev. Mr. Crosby, of Charlestown. Services to commence at 7 o'clock.

Ministers of the Brookfield Association are respectfully requested to meet at the house of Rev. W. A. Nichols, in Brookfield, on Tuesday, Jan. 4th, at 4 o'clock P. M. Southbridge, Dec. 17, 1841.

E. Carpenter, Scribe. SUFFOLE NORTH ASSOCIATION.—There will be a stated meeting of this body at the house of Rev. Mr. Budington in Charlestown, on Tuesday, the 28th inst. at nine o'clock A. N. Malden, Dec. 13, 1841.

A. W. M'CLURE, Scribe.

MENDON Association.—The Clergymen composing this dy, are respectfully notified, that their next meeting will be body, are respectfully notthern, that there is no Twesday, the 21s inst. at 40°clock P. M. D. Sarrono, Scribe Medway, Dec. 1, 1841.

ton, Dec. 15th, 1841.

The Essex South Association will meet in Beverly, at the house of Rev. Mr. Foote, on Tuesday, Jan. 4th, 1842. Salem, Dec. 1841. ALEX. J. Sgssions, Scribs.

Salien, Dec. 1841.

YOUTH'S COMPANION—Published Weckly, at the Office of the Boston Recorder. Price, One Dollar in adecase. Convients or Nexy Week's NUMBER. Little Things, (With a Picture.) The Quagmire. Conversation between a Teacher and Scholar. About Catching Foxes. The Young Bioneyackle. Young Naturalists. I Shall be Happy There. The End of Great Men. Justice Rewards the Barbon Shall be Happy There. The End of Great Men. Justice Rewards to The Teacher Shall be Happy There. The End of Great Men. Justice Rewards for The Men. Shall be Happy There. The End of Great Men. Justice Rewards for Youth. Bary Me in the Garden. Motto for the Scripture.

"THE WAY OF LIFE."

gain disturbed the quiet of our frontier. On wheeleast my aght an uncommon light was observed by many of our citizens at the north of us; and yesterday we learned that three barns within the distance of a mile of each other, in Odletown, L. C. strings and the content of the c nain, with esteem and affection, your obedient servant, faith and fellowship of the gospel, H. Wisslow.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Homer Fester, to Miss Mary J. Dudley, In Chelsea, Nov. 25, by Rev. Horatto Mger, Capt. George W. Tewkohury, of Chebea, to Mes Joanna Waitt, of Malden. Also, by the same, Capt. Edward Floyd, to Miss Lacretia Powdshow Sunk of Opt. Edward Floyd, to Miss Lacretia Powdshow Sunk of Opt. ilt. Mr. Benj. P. Baker, of Boston, to Miss abra L. Heywood, of G. In Utica, 14th inst. Rev. Duncan Kennedy, Pastor of the forth Dutch Reformed Church, Albany, to Miss Clarissa, laughter of J. A. Spencer, Esq.

DEATHS.

In this city, (at the residence of Mr. Wm. Barnes) Miss Staabeth Veston, late Principal of the Ipswich Fennile Semi-ary—On Sunday evening, Mrs. Catherine Morgan, aged 24. In Charlestown, Capt. John Gibbs, 69—Miss Martin Dodge, In Easton, on the 15th inst. of consumption, Mrs. Almira W. othrop, 25 years. In Oxford, Dec. 1st, Widow Chloe Robinson, formerly of

Weather-field, V. 76.—Printers in Vermont, Connecticut and Pennsylvania are requested to insert the above. In Holliston, Dec. 21, of bronchitis, Sarah Warren, daugh-ter of Thomas Dickinson, Eq. 22 years, In Elizabeth-Town, N. J. Win. Wilberforce, son of the Rev. Nicholas Murray, 8 years, In New-Orleans, 6th inst. from injuries received by a fall from a building, Mr. Harrison Rogers, carpenter, a native of the State of Maine.

NEW EDITIONS—STEREOTYPED.

BY FRANCE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY,—
By Francis Wayland, D. D., President of Brown Univ.
Also—THE ELEMENTS OF MORAL SCIENCE, works by Dr. Wayland are now used in most of

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

have both been arrested and bound over to the Supreme Court for trial.

ITEMS.

The Albany Advertiser says that the mail from Buflalo to Eric, (Pa.) was robbed near Fredonin, Chaut. co. 10th inst. A man who gave his name as S. D. Stewart, was found in a wood at the outskirts of the village overhauling the mail. His real name is said to be Doty, and he has been in the Michigan State prison for a like office.

The Chancellor of Maryland has issued an injunction to the Lottery Commissioners, and Messes. Gregory & Co., prohibiting the further drawing of schemes in the State Lottery, and also forbidding the sale of tickets in foreign lotteries.

Samuel Mellenry, late Chief Justice of Harrison county, has been tried for stealing slaves, and convicted of the offence by the Jury.

NEW-YEARUS PRESENTS.

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NEW-YEAR'S PRESENT.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENT.

It is the opinion of not a few,—and they have acted according to that opinion,—that there can hardly be a more appropriate or interesting see year's present, for the members of a Subshah school class, or for any third or family the state of the second of the se

RGANIC CHEMISTRY, in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Justice Liebig, M. D., &c., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Giessen. Edited from the unanuscript of the author, by Lyon Playfair, Ph. D. Second American edition, with an introduction, Notes, and Appendix, by John W Webster, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University. Just published and of Chemistry in Harvard University. Just published an for sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washingto Dec. 24.

THE TEMPLE AND COUNTRY PARSON. BY Rev. George Herbert. This day published by J. B. DOW, a new and elegant 12mo. edition of this admi-

rable work.

"The Temple," which has passed through numerous editions in England, though never before printed in this tountry, was first published in 1635, by Mr. Nicholas Ferrar, soon after the death of Mr. Herbert. So rapid was the sale, that more thanty thousand copies were disposed of in a few years. rears.

Recommendations.—"The writings of a man whose learning and judgment were so highly esteemed by the learn of of his age, and especially by Sir Francis Eacon, should not be suffered to sink into oblivion."—Rt. Rec. Bishop Gris-

world.

"Herbert, the scholar and the elergyman, the Christian and the poet, will be welcomed by those who love to see talents engaged in religion, and devoted to the cause of Christ. The picty of the present age is too enlightened to mistake the spirit that gervaded his pen, or to be offended at the style of decoration in which his deeply devotional thoughts are here prosented."—Rev. T. Edson of the Episcopal church in

sere prosented."—Rec. T. Essen & S. C. Lacell.

"Herbert has always been a favorite with the lovers of levotional poetry. Simplicity and originality, vigorous floupht and terse expression, and the union of the poetical power with the spirit of a sound union, are eminently his characteristics. It would be easy to write a volume in his characteristics. It would be easy to write a volume in his characteristics. It would be easy to write a volume in his word, the is well known; ror will his entire devision to the church be among the least of his recommendations.—New-York Churchoses.

3.—Dec. 17.

LADIES' FUR STORE.

HAVE intely returned from New York, whose I purchased of the suporters for Cod, a large stock of it listed of Pur goods, and having the The readers of this paper are respected by the purchased of the paper are respected by the purchased of the paper are respected by the purchased by the purchas The Annual Meeting of the Middlessex Union Association, will be held at the house of Rev. Leonard Luce, in Westford, on Tuesday, the 4th day of January next, at 11 o' specified, on Tuesday, the 4th day of January next, at 11 o' specified; on Tuesday, the 4th day of January next, at 11 o' specified; invited to examine the most complete assortment in Specified; invited to examine the most complete assortment in Specified; invited to examine the most complete assortment in Specified; invited to examine the most complete assortment in Specified; invited to examine the most complete assortment in Specified; invited to examine the most complete assortment in Specified; invited to examine the most complete assortment in Specified; invited to examine the most complete assortment in Specified; in the 12th Complete assortment in the 12th Comp

THE WAY OF LIFE;

A CHOICE Book, written for the Am. S. S. Union, by Chas, Hudge, Professor in the Theological Sentinary, Prince-ton, N. J., with a beautiful frontispiece and vignette. The book is designed to give a platn answer to the question from God I—What I will be a support of the support of the Seriptions really a revelation from God I—What Arc the Seriptions really a revelation from God I—What Arc the Seriptions really a revelation from God I—What Arc the Seriptions really a revelation for God I—What Arc the Series of the Se nion, by Chas.

ECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY, from the irruption of the Northern Nations, to the close of the American Revolution. By William Smyth, Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge—in 2 vols. Fvo. From the second London edition, with a Freface, its of Books on American History, &c., &c., by Jared Sparks, Laborated American Grand Modern History in Harvar University of the Published and for sale at CROCKER & EREWSTER'S, 47 Wolfshed and for sale at CROCKER Dec. 24.

MR. ADAMS'S LETTER.—A Letter to Rev. E. S. Gannett, occasioned by his Tract on the Atonement, by Rev. N. Adams. Third edition, 48 pp., at No. 98 Cornbill. (\$0,00 per 100 copies—6 cents single. Dec. 94.

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS,

Lowper's Poems, 2 vols. 8vo. beautifully blook of the Plaseions, by James, do. Book of Gems, 2 vols. 8vo. do. Hook of Gems, 2 vols. 8vo. do. Hook of Gems, 2 vols. 8vo. do. Hook of Gems, 2 vols. 8vo. do. Horon Gallery, evo. do. Byron Gallery, evo. do. Byron Gallery, evo. do. Byron Gallery, evo. do. Georgia Gallery, evo. do. Scott's Lady of the Lake, Marmion, do. Finden's Bible Illustrations, 2 vols. 8vo. Willia's Letters from under the Bridge, Romance of Nature, 8vo. Burns Poetical Works, 6 vols. Waverly Gallery, 8vo.

Irs Hemans, 8vo. Buckminster, 2 vols.
Ititon, 3 vols. Burns, 1 vol. Wordsworth.
Do. 1 Vol. Bryant, 1 vol. Wordsworth.
toore's Poetical Works, 8vo.
ten Jonson, 8vo. Channing's Works, 5 vols.
tectt's Poetical Works, 6 vols.

Scott's Poetical Works, U vous.
Edgeworth's Works, I 0 vols.
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Scott's Poetical Works, 9 vols.
Scott's Poetical Works, 8 vo.
Burns' u s 8 vol.
Lamb's, u u 5 vols.
Bashyeare, I vol. 7 vols, 10 vols.
Beautiful miniature editions of Campbell, Gray, Milton,
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Lord Bacon's Works, 3 vols. 8vo. calf. Napier's Peninsular War. Dec. 24. DAYSON'S SELECT THOUGHTS .- FIFTH EDI-TION. Selections from the Conversations and Unpublished Writings of the Rev. Edward Payson, D. D., late of Portland, with a neat Likeness, and vignetic tille page, comprised in a neat miniature volume.

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Boston, Dec. 20, 1841.

POETRY.

As in the fields the shepherds lay

For the Boston Recorder. CHRISTMAS EVE.

Musing upon the arch above, Where every star did seem to say "We owe our origin to love;" A sudden radiance dawned around, And in their ears celestial sound. "Glory !" the distant anthem rang, Voices and harps in concert join, A gorgeous company there sang, And every accent was divine. Their theme, the boundless love of heaven, The boon, to suffering mortals given. That precious song shall never cease, Till sun shall light the world no more Lo, a new reign of gentle peace, Sheds happiness on every shore; And earth, with rapturous acclaim "All hails" the promised Saviour's name

MISCELLANY.

HAVE WE ANY REASON TO EXPECT A WAR WITH ENGLAND?

On this point there has been a wide difference of opinion. Some have been, and still are, quite confident in their expectation of a war before the final adjustment of our difficulties with England; mai adjustment of our difficulties with England; but the great mass of our people, probably nine-tenths of them, have felt, except on one or two startling emergencies, hardly any alarm, and been disposed to scout the very idea as too improbable to deserve a serious thought.

This diversity of opinion is easily explained. Some, reflecting on the dangers inseparable from the war-system, on the points yet in dispute, and the numberiess ways in which the parties may be drawn, even against their will, into a position.

drawn, even against their will, into a position from which the code of national honor will not allow them to recede without bloodshed, are strained to expect a war sooner or later as almost certain; while others, foreseeing the evils of such a conflict, and well knowing that it could do no good, but would be sure to inflict on each of the combatants a thousand fold more mischief, even for this life, than the whole bone of contention is reached. tion is worth, very naturally conclude, that na-tions, bound together by such strong ties, cannot tions, bound together by such strong ties, cannot for causes so slight be induced in such an age as this to imbue their hands in each other's blood.

I am no alarmist; but I do think the communi-rare not fully aware of our liabilities to such a rar. I would not, if I could, create a general panic on this subject; but I would gladly lead Christians to reflect in season on the real circum-stances of the case, and to cherish such views and feelings as will be most likely either to avert the

England as would, fifty or even thirty years ago, have rendered war almost inevitable; some of these difficulties have already brought us repeatedly to the verge of actual conflict; our wisest statesmen, the most sagacious of our political sons, have confidently expected, or strongly fear-ed such a result; and, with the exception of the McLeod case, all the points hitherto in disbilities to collision.

Reflect on the nature of these disputes. There

is the affair of burning the Caroline. Our government has made a formal demand for repara-tion; but England cannot yield it without com-promising her honor; and, should she refuse, war would seem inevitable.—The boundary question, too, still hangs in suspense. Each party, alike confident of being in the right, and pledged not

years. In public sentiment? There is indeed a general feeling against war, but no settled principle that would constrain the mass of even good men to oppose a resort to arms under a strong provocation. Let a war-fever pervade and strong provocation. Let a war-fever pervade and madden the nation; let a hurricane of popular excitement, like that which once burst upon us from Maine, sweep over the whole land; and nearly all our presses and pulpits would join the general cry for a vindication of our rights and our honor by the sword. They would all be opposed to honor by the sword. They would all be opposed to war in the abstract, 'as much so as any body;' but the intense, general excitement would make it perfectly clear, that we were right, and that war in such a case was inevitable! How easy for an excited community to reason thus! How difficult even for the best men to keep from floating down so strong a current! And when they join the popular outery for blood, or merely remain silent, how impossible for any earthly power to prevent war to the knife!

to prevent war to the knife! to prevent war to the knife!

Where, then, have we any real security for peace? Not in our government, not in our rulers, not in the mass of our people, not in the state of public opinion, not in any present application of the gospel to the case; but solely, under God, in the diffusion of such views as shall rally good men of every sect and party against war in any event. Let this be done; and we are as safe as the nature of the case will now permit. Let this be neglected, and we can have no security for a neglected, and we can have no security for a

In view of such considerations, shall nothing In view of such considerations, shall nothing special be done? Be it that we can now discover no danger of immediate war with England; are there not such liabilities as ought to wake all good men, and keep them awake? Is not this too the very time to leave the nation with such principles as will lead them effectually to demand some substitute for war that shall supersede its long-supposed necessity? Do you reply that this must be the work of ages? Then should we begin at once and in earnest, nor rest till we see every pulpit and press, every school and fireside, every parent and teacher, every Christian, patriot and philanthropist in the land, and through Christendom, arrayed against the whole war-system.

For the Roston Brearder OBITUARY.

Died in Eastham, on the 10th inst. Rev. PHI-LANDER SHAW, late Pastor of the Congregational Church in that place, in the 73d year of his age. Rev. Philander Shaw was born in Marshfield, March 27, 1767. His father, Rev. Wm. Shaw, was pastor of the Church in that place. His grandfather, Rev. John Shaw, was pastor of the Church in Bridgewater. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Leeph. Creeker, of Colones. Church in Bridgewater. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Joseph Crocker, of Orleans. His father had four brothers, three of whom were ministers of the Gospel, and the other was a phy-sician. One of them, Rev. Oaks Shaw, was the

ministers of the Gospel, and the other was a physician. One of them, Rev. Oaks Shaw, was the father of our present Chief Justice.

Of the religious instructions given him by his pious parents, and their effect upon his mind in early life, he has been often heard to speak. "I have feared the Lord," he would say, "from my mith."

The first two years of his collegiate life were spent at Brown University, and the remaining two at the University in Cambridge. The pre-cise year when he was graduated is unknown to the writer. Some of the members of his class at Cambridge who distinguished themselves in after life, were the late Rev. D. Kirkland who was sometime President, and Levi Hedge, Esq. who was for a time a Professor in their Alma Mater.

Mr. Shaw was ordained pastor of the Church and Parish in Eastham, in Sept. 1797. In the fall of the same year he was married to Miss Dorcas Doane, who died a few months afterwards. In Nov. 1798, he was married to Miss Lucy Crocker, who still survives him. After his second marriage he had seven children, only two of whom, a son and daughter, are living. The death of one son at sea was peculiarly afflictive, though borne with Christian resignation.—He sustained the pastoral relation to his people till the spring of the year 1838, a period of little more than 41 years. In the winter of 1837-8 he represented the town of Eastham in the Legislature of the State. After his dismissal from his pastoral charge, he did not abandon the sacred office. He preached occasionally, and with acceptance, in his own and the neighboring parishes, and performed the state. Mr. Shaw was ordained pastor of the Church his own and the neighboring parishes, and per-formed other acts of ministerial duty as he had strength and opportunity. He accepted an invi-tation from his townsmen to preach on the day of the National Fast recommended by the Chief Magistrate of the Union on account of the death of the late President of the United States. His iscourse on that occasion was listened to with satisfaction. Just two weeks before his death hi preached in Wellfleet. The next day he per-formed the last of his public services at the funer-al of a little child of his successor in the ministry. At night he was taken slightly ill, and continued to fail till the last Sabbath. On that day, while the Church to which he belonged on earth were Born, whose names are written in Heaven.

erally practical rather than doctrina, and read thought. His style of writing was clear and vigorous, bearing marks of the scholar, and well furnished with chaste ornament.

In his intercourse with his people, he was pos

In his intercourse with his people, he was po-e, social, frank and prudent, kind and sympa-

As a citizen, he was exemplary, patriotic, and

ionate, and fruitful in good counsel.

As a Christian, he held to experimental religion, icknowledged its power, and exhibited it in his ife. He was distinguished for all the milder graces of the Christian Religion.

His last iliness was attended with triumphant with in his Redown.

on, still hange in suspense. Local programments of being in the right, and pledged not to recede an inch, stands ready to shed occans of blood, and water myriads of treasure about a forest worth scarce a million! Unless one party, or both abate their demands, war must come. We have, also, another dispute about the boundary of our Oregon territory, and complaints of british encroachments and depredations there, that, threaten, soomer of later, recy serious difficult to search our vessels, and committing issuition to search our vessels, and committing issuition to search our vessels, and committing issuition occasions of a friends of the provided into occasions of the entire the search our vessels, and committing issuition occasioned our last war; and it certainly would not be strange if a renewal of the provocation is should lead to another.—Other causes of difficulty and exasperation, like the affiring of Grogan, of McLood, or the Canadian rebellion abserted by our away extremely a support of the commence of the Canadian rebellion abserted by our away where they prevent one, and are in free time, their own outcomes the month of the charge of the two mations into bloodshed.

My the provided in the charge of the two mations of the two mations? That character did not prevent two wars in the short spece of thirty spense. In public sentiments not strictly evangelical,"

THE PRINTER'S APPRENTICE.

A young man was once apprenticed in N.Y. In the bound of the forebead, and the special permission of the cross was made upon the coast of Afficia, cruisers of the coast of the coast of Affi

the Rev. Philander Shaw, as a peculiarly afflic-tive dispensation of the Providence of God, by which we have been deprived of the counsels and prayers of a Father in the ministry, who by his

tered on the records of the Association, and a copy of them enclosed to the bereaved widow.

"A true copy of Record—Attest.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, Scribt.

THE PAPAL POWER.

The recent developments in New York of the encroachments of this power upon our institutions and liberties—some account of which will be found in another column—are certainly of an alarming character. Needless alarm on this subject we would not excite; and far be it from us

the period would not excite; and far he it from us to wish to stir up a spirit of bitterness against the papists. Such an effect we deprecate, as hav-ing a direct tendency to aggravate and acceler-ate the evil which it aims to repel. The more threatening the danger, the more solemnly we would warn the protestant community, not to raise a wall of adamant between papist and protestant sympathies, and thus preclude the liberalizing in-fluence of protestant intercourse.

Their manner of living is very simple, and they continue to be a very moral and religious people. The only two survivors of the party who went and that can at will deprive them of their commissions them. serviency to the power that commissions and that can at will deprive them of their con and that can at will deprive them of their commission and consequent emoluments? They would do violence to every principle that ordinarily governs men, not to yield a paramount obedience—even if not bound by oath—to the authority on which they are dependent for their office and their support. And where is the seat and centre of this authority? At Rome, as every one knows. And is it an authority friendly to our republican institutions and liberties? Candor is compelled to say, No. The crowned and mitred heads of Europe are too much annoyed by these institutions not are too much annoyed by these institutions not to hate them and wish their subversion.

In the faithful exercise of the trust committed attential exercise of the trust committed to these men by the authority of Rome, they have attempted to secure the fidelity of Roman Catholic children to their foreign government, by cutting them off from the liberalizing influence of our common school system. To carry into effect the designs of a foreign power, they have openly taken the field of political conflict, and publicly offered their support to the second conflict. offered their support to the party that will submit to their dictation and favor their designs. Their dependance is on the power of their casting vote which they calculate will easily turn the political which they calculate will easily turn the political scale, and on the corruption of party leaders, who they think, will be ready to sell their country's birthright for a mess of pottage.

These designs are to be counteracted, among other means, by a frank and fearless exposure

other means, by a frank and fearless exposur of the anti-republican tendencies of Romanism and the foreign relations and obligations of all it priesthood. Let the people be fully apprised of these relations and tendencies, and no political party would at present hazard its standing with the people by accepting the proffered bribe.

[Watchman of the Valley.

From the Correspondence of the American Tract Society.]

RUSSIA. Mr. Archibald Mirrielees writes from St. Pe

Mr. Archibald Mirrielees writes from St. Petersburgh, June 11:

"It was a great pleasure, and indeed a relief to the friends of the Tract cause here, to receive your cheering and welcome letter, addressed to our excellent friend, Mr. Ropes; for we were fast getting into debt with our Treasurer, after having repaid one half of his advance at the close of the year, out of the £200 granted us by the London Society.
"It is a most important matter for us that your Society takes so lively and efficient an interest

in our operations, for without this we do not see how they could be carried forward except on a comparatively limited scale; and I pray that grace may be given us so to conduct all our operation and employ the means placed at our disposal a ully to justify the trust reposed in us, and to ecure the continued supply of those means

s to censor the work, who assured me ting:

ere for examination.

It may be well to inform you that we have in understanding with those who co-operate with its in various languages, that no bing shall be brought forward in the works that they prepare

The same man has told me that he never was but once in a theatre. On that occasion he had been persuaded to go by his fellow laborers, who were accustomed to it, and who target a service adequate rewards if, after the accustomed to it, and who target a service adequate rewards if, after the service and the care of the school-master, and were cured. A liberal gratification being given to this person, he is to receive adequate rewards if, after the service and the care of Easthan, Oct. 13, 1841, the following Resolutions were passed:—

Resolved, That we regard the recent death of the Rev. Philander Shaw, as a peculiarly afflictive disappraction of the Providence of Und by of her prayers embraced the salvation of her children. He rushed from the room, and never returned to it. Those sons are privileged who have praying mothers, and fathers to discipline

seems to be cherished by farmers in this country for large farms—for cultivating many acres of land. The subject is well handled in the following article from the Farmer's Cabinet :

ing article from the Farmer's Cabinet:

"I wish my brother farmers would think very seriously on the advantages to be derived from the system of cultivating no more land than can be well manured. The desire of more land has been the ruin of thousands, who would at this time have been well off, if their friends had deprived them of one half the acres which they at one time possessed; while the extra labor and anxiety consequent upon a business so spread abroad, are all that many have gained, and all they had a right to expect to obtain. And it would appear to be a fatality to which persons of this sort pear to be a fatality to which persons of this sort are subject, for they would surely be able to see the nose in the middle of the face—for one is not a wall of adamant between papist and protestant some substitute for war that stall supercede its long-supposed necessity? Do you reply that this must be the work of ages? Then should we begin at once and in earnest, no reach the every school and fireside, every parent and teacher, every chain, patriot, and philanthropist in the land, and through Christendom, arrayed against the danger that threatenes our libetic protection in the constant of the Sydney papers just received contains a highly interesting account of the condition of the inhabitants of Pitcairus's leland, derived for the Condition of the inhabitants of Pitcairus's leland, derived for the Condition of the inhabitants of Pitcairus's leland, derived for the Governor of New South Wales and the agent of the religious societies in London. The descendants of the multineers of the Bounty are now 108 in numbers.

facility for permanent improvement, marl of the richest quality in the middle of the estate, and within three feet of the surface. Now, if the owner of this fine farm of about two hundred acres, would confine his labors to ten acres of land adjoining his house, and give all the rest to the stock upon the farm, only mowing the weeds to prevent them seeding his and his neighbors' land, I believe he would then make a profit, while at present he must make a loss. present he must make a loss.

I was told recently of a farmer who cultivated

one acre of land adjoining a field of thirty acres— both were planted with rye; and at harvest a bet was made that the yield of the one acre was equal to that of the thirty acres; this was, however,lost, for the crop of thirty acres measured exactly three for the crop of thirty acres measured exactly three quarters of a bushel more than the one acre—these helds I have seen; and I have also seen another field, where the owner offered to dispose of the crop of rye for a dollar an acre, but could get no purchaser at that price.

Now, is it not much better to double the crop

Now, is it not much better to double the crop than to double the number of acres? But I have land lying before me, which would yield five hundred per cent more than it now does, by extra management.

An OLD FARMER."

-Joseph J. Gurney, and his celebrated sister, Elizabeth Fry, have been pleading the cause of emancipation in Holland and Denmark, with great success.—Meetings for that express purpose were held at Rotterdam, the Hague, &c. They were largely attended, and much interest ex-cited. J.J. Gurney's visit to the West Indies en-abled him to bring forward very conclusive facts to prove the advantages of free labor. The king and queen of the Netherlands gave audience to these embassadors of benevolence, heard very respectfully their oninous and suggestions on the these embassadors of benevolence, heard very respectfully their opinions and suggestions on the subject of slavery and prisons, and promised to consider seriously their wishes and remarks. A memorial has been sent to the king, through the medium of the British ambassador. The king and queen of Denmark likewise received these Friends with great respect and they are side. Friends with great respect, and they are said to have made a deep impression on the royal mind on the subject of slavery.—.Inti-Slavery Standard.

A CHALLENGE OF LOVE .- The following an-A CHALLENGE OF LOVE.—The following anecclote is too good to be lost. Two of our most respectable and benevolent citizens, whom we shall
designate B. and W. were in conversation respecting a poor family who needed aid. Said B.,
"W., you ought to give them a barrel of flour."
"I will," replied the other, "if you will wheel it
down there in twenty minutes." "I'll do it," responded B. The barrel of flour was purchased,
and B. trundled it off, in compliance with the challenge, through the snow and mud of last Saturday, to gladden the hearts of the poor family distance of not less than a mile.—Hamp. Gaz.

ted British Reviewer, once remarked that it was his firm belief, that if a premium of a thousand dellars were offered for the best translation of the dollars were offered for the best translation of the Greek Bible, it would be taken by a Yankee, who till the offer was made, had never seen a word of Greek in his life—that he would commence learn-ing the language immediately, to qualify himself for the great undertaking, and would furnish the work quicker than any other person, and

how meany absurd and ridiculous prejudices still exist in Germany, and how firm a hold they have upon the minds of all classes of persons. The following circumstance, related by a gentleman finded and find the astonishment of the uninitiated, all the dogs in the town appeared with a small round spot upon their forcheads, having the appearance of a burn. The singularity of this whim could not fail to attract the notice of an Englishman, and upon independent of the contract of the country of the contract of the country of t

The root of which M. Lalis has recognized the cy, is the Gentiana cruciata. It is an abundant natural product.

which we have been deprived or the country, who by his prayers of a Father in the ministry, who by his preculiar kindness and courtesy in social intercourse, as also by exemplifying the mild and lovely graces of the Christian character, secured in a high degree our veneration and love.

"Resolved, That we tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow, children, and other relatives.

"Resolved, That the resolutions above be encreased on the records of the Association, and a copy the social time of the causes of railway accidents. Out of thirty-five accidents which have occurred within the members, and fathers to discipline and restrain them. Faithful parents make their children to be blessings to the world, and crowns of glory to themselves. Who does not honor the parents, who are honored in their children?

[Patriarch.]

[Patr side of the Atlantic. The inference from the above facts is, that railway travelling is not necessarily dangerous; not so much so, certainly, as other modes of conveyance.—None of the accidents above arose from causes inherent in the nature of railway travelling. They might have

> A curious piece of Antiquity has just been brought to light in Egypt, being a picture, or tableau, illustrating, with remarkable fidelity, an interesting portion of Mosaic history. It was discovered in the tombs of Beni Hassan, near Cairo, and see the second se and represents the arrival of the brethren of Joseph in Egypt—Joseph being exhibited in the costume of an officer of State, in the act of presenting his brethren to the Viceroy of the reign-

ing sovereign, in whose tombs the tableau was found.

The late Rev. Dr. Nott of Winchester has left to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £6,600, to be expended in building churches in Upper and Lower Canada.

PERMS for board and tuation, as usual.

ESENEZER WOODWARD, Principal.

Neuton, Dec. 10, 1841.

LIZABETH—Or the Exiles of Siberia. By Madame Cettin. The History of Rass-das, Frince of Abyesinia. A Tale, by Sanned Johnson, L. L. D. Just received and for sale at CROCKER 4 BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington street.

NAMEL'S BALLADES—Ancient Spanish Banasa, b. L. Borrical and Romantic, translated, with notes, by J. G. Lockhart, Esq. A new edition, revised, with an introdency seasy on the Origin, Antiquity, Character, and Indiaconce seasy on the Ancient Ballads of Span; and an ann lytical accounts with a pertinent of the Romance of the did. This day, with specimens of the Romance of the Machington Steed.

American Slavery compared with that which occasioned the Apostle Paul's Directions to Masters.—Part III.—The Apostle Paul's Directions to Masters examined.

Dec. 17.

Recollections of Marion Lyle Hurd.

RECENTLY Published by I. MUNROE & CO., A Conties and Comprehensive Manual of English Grammar,
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PROGRESS OF

begin, with the PROGRESS OF FO Our statements unde

SOUTH AFRICA.-L. menced, (after have gaan's war,) under shie to report consyear. At Umlazi, gregation of about children in the Saweek day school. gregation six miles
No new station has
political state of the

PARTNER WANTED.

JEREMIAH BUMSTEAD.

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(No. 5, Wilson's Lane, near Ste R. CAMPRELL, would inform his treen lie, that the above well known Establi-phy R. Goss, has been taken by him, a

NO. 53 .--- V

BOSTON R

We proceed to give, for several years past, a the Progress of Religion a Review of the year p materials for meditation attention upon objects of oncert, on the first Me

erence mainly to the Board; though we most important items other societies.

The practice of practice At the stations go ous, superstition knowledge is in

native Africans good to Africa out of the embracing of the the interior of Africa

At Madagascar, the places, and put them firm, choosing rather t desert their Saviour.

sive measures of troduction of the Ca

SMYRNA. The pr double the amount crease in the deme object of this statio An Armenian has Armenian language native presses ber of Jews at Sa

be a state of thing for several years exi Constantinople

greatly increased: ar there are not less that city, whom they regard opening on every sid interior. Yet, the voi tirely hushed. The s been somewhat disturb tion. The mission or minds of so many, that tion can prevent it for great change has take of many of the ecclesi-ues to make progress missionary resides the place near Nicomedia, The missionaries think grace is at hand in Tu Smyrna, says he has seen in a year, indicating the grace, in that part of

TREBIZOND. This st
the Spirit of God, in a
serious inquiry.
The station at ERZEI
by Rev. Josiah Peahody Syria. A great of dition of this country year past. Whether worse remains yet to changes have proved probable this will. able portion of the but they have resumed having suffered no loss occasion of great gra Druses has been so g commenced at Die have applied for and of the English government good to that people are ere open to receive t be hoped their hearts pel. Another event establishment of an British government

of Mr. Hebard. NESTORIANS. This ye

the influence of the emains to be seen.